Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CLIX.—NO. 30 NEWPORT, R. I. JANUARY 13, 1917. WHOLE NUMBER 8,845

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, A. H. SANBORN, } Editors.

Mercury Building,

187 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

There was considerable business for the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening. The salary of the chief and deputy chief of the fire department were reduced to the old figures, as the city solicitor ruled that the raise by the representative council was illegal. Many bids for fire department supplies were opened but will be tabulated before being acted upon. The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for many other supplies for the city. Aldermen Kirby and Hughes were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Henry J. Hass regarding his claim for damages against the city. It was suggested that a change be made in the method of bonding the city officers, but it was decided to advertise for bids as usual.

Under the direction of Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, the three-act comedy, "The Heiress Hunters," was presented by local talent at the armory of the Newport Artillery on Thursday and Friday evenings for the benefit of the Company. There was a splendid attendance on Thursday evening and practically every ticket was sold for Friday evening. The play was well presented and was heartily applauded. Mr. David J. Dugan was the producer and Mr. Gilbert D. Thompson was chairman of the committee in charge of the affair. A good sum will be realized to swell the company funds.

Mr. H. H. Powel, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harford W. H. Powel of this city, who spent nine months driving an American ambulance on the French front, gave a very interesting address on his war experiences before the Newport Artillery Company on Tuesday evening. He had been in some very trying and dangerous places during the Verdun campaign and his experiences there were of the most thrilling interest. It is probable that he will be called upon again to relate his experiences for the benefit of Newport audiences.

The next naval appropriation bill will carry an appropriation of $40,000 for the erection of a large building for the accommodation of the naval patrol, to be erected on the Government Landing in this city. The building will be completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of the men as well as for prompt response to any calls for their services. During the last few years, the naval patrol has made its headquarters in one of the fire stations, but this has been very far from adequate for their comfort or convenience.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has elected delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress to be held at Washington in April, as follows: Mrs. Harvey J. Lockrow, Regent; Miss Edith May Tilley, Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. George W. Barlow, Mrs. Harry A. Titus, Mrs. Walter C. Goffe, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Mrs. Frank W. Merrill, Miss Etta M. Peckham, Mrs. William Carry, Mrs. Seth DeBlois.

A number of Newport bankers went to Boston on Thursday to attend the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Bankers Association at the Copley-Plaza. Those present from Newport included Mr. Thomas P. Peckham and Col. Edward A. Sherman of the Newport Trust Company, Mr. Edward A. Brown of the National Exchange Bank, Mr. Thomas B. Congdon of the Aquidneck National Bank, and Grant P. Taylor of the Savings Bank of Newport.

A much needed coat of paint has been given to the office at the Police Station and adds materially to its appearance.

Mayor Talks to Police.

Mayor Burdick visited the Police Station Tuesday afternoon and gave a talk to the officers and men of the department as to what would be expected of them under his administration. He paid particular attention to the use of intoxicants, and warned the men that drunkenness would be severely dealt with. He urged efficiency and courteousness, and said that promotions, if needed, would be based solely on efficiency. He advised all the men to become familiar with the rules and regulations of the department as well as with the city ordinances. He stated that the city charter called for the Mayor to be the head of the police department and he proposed to be the head during his administration.

The address to the men was given in two sections, the night men being lined up before going on duty, and the day men when they reported at the Station after completing their day's work. The men paid close attention to the address and gave evidence of being favorably impressed.

Drowned in the Harbor.

Mrs. Robert Paine, wife of the captain of the coal barge True Blue, was drowned in the harbor Sunday afternoon, the body being found floating between the barge and the wharf. According to the story told to the police by her husband, she had been subject to attacks of heart failure and had probably been stricken and fallen overboard while alone on the boat. The barge was tied up to a wharf in the lower harbor and Sunday afternoon Paine came ashore for an hour, leaving his wife alone on board. When he returned, his attention was called to a body floating in the water and upon investigation it proved to be that of his wife. The police were notified and the pulmotor was sent to the wharf, Dr. Keenan being called to operate it, but life was extinct when the body was found.

Many Petty Robberies.

Newport has suffered for the past few weeks from the depredations of some petty robbers of the meanest kind. Boxes left in various stores for contributions for different charitable purposes have mysteriously disappeared under the very eyes of the proprietors and clerks, even though a sharp watch has been kept since the robberies began. To cap the climax, last Friday night the three Roman Catholic churches were broken into and attempts made to rob their poor boxes. At St. Mary's and St. Augustine's churches, the thieves were successful in getting away with the contents of the boxes, probably amounting to less than $20 in all, but at St. Joseph's Church the box was bolted down and was so substantially constructed that it could not be opened.

Joint Installation.

The newly elected officers of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., and of the Women's Relief Corps connected with the post, were installed in a joint ceremony on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large gathering. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chaplain John T. Delano, which had occurred since the annual election, Mr. George B. Smith was elected Chaplain. During the evening the Relief Corps presented to the post a gift of $100, and also presented to their installing officer, Mrs. Hattie Ford, the Department Secretary, a handsome set of hand-painted china. Past Commander Edwin H. Tilley acted as installing officer for the Post. Addresses were made by a number of the members and visitors.

Gas Company Officers.

The Newport Gas Light Company held its annual meeting Monday afternoon when Andrew K. Quinn was re elected president, and Packer Braman secretary. The Directors are Andrew K. Quinn, Packer Braman, Henry C. Anthony, Clark Burdick and Edward A. Sherman

The Newport police force is active in endeavoring to prevent violations of the automobile law which went into effect on January 1st. The provisions of the new law are much more stringent than the old and the police find that it gives them better control over careless drivers. Many chauffeurs have been presented in the police court, some have been fined and others have been allowed to go after a warning that a second offense will result in serious consequences.

All the LaFrance fire apparatus belonging to the city of Newport has been inspected by an expert from the factory this week, and generally found to be in excellent condition. Most of the machines have been in use for more than a year.

R. I. Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The following officers of Rhode Island Lodge were installed Monday night by District Deputy Grand Master, James J. Ritchie, assisted by a board of Grand officers:

Noble Grand—Benjamin Lawton.
Vice Grand—David A. Lawton.
Recording Secretary—Eben Raynor.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Fin. Sec.—George R. Frye.
Conductor—Lloyd Manuel.
Warden—Charles H. Northup.
R. S. to N. G.—Charles Lathrop.
L. S. to N. G.—Alfred E. Gilman.
R. S. to V. G.—Everett Smith.
L. S. to V. G.—Orville D. Curtis.
R. S. S.—Norman C. Walstead.
L. S. S.—Martin W. King.
Inside Guardian—Henry D. Fisher.
O. G.—Seddie E. Williams.
Chaplain—R. L. Barratt.

Finance Committee—Vice Regent David A. Lawton, Clarence P. Johnson, Everett Smith.

Entertainment Committee—A. J. Kessell, R. L. Barratt, Charles H. Northup.

The retiring noble Grand, Fred C. Gurnett, was presented with a past grand's jewel, and a beautiful gold watch charm was presented to Gustavus A. Stimpson who at his own request retires from the office of Recording Secretary, a position he has held for fourteen years.

Weenat-Shassitt Tribe.

The officers of Weenat Shassitt Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, were installed Wednesday evening by Deputy Great Sachem James Munro of Providence, assisted by Past Great Sachems John J. Peckham and J. Harry Brown. The list of chiefs is as follows:

Sachem—Frank O. Pinkham.
Senior Sagamore—John J. Dawley.
Junior Sagamore—Ezra R. Hearson.
Prophet—Seddie E. Williams.
Chief of Records—Edward H. Hull.
Collector of Wampum—Benjamin Lawton.
Keeper of Wampum—Robert H. McIntosh.
Trustees—Frank S. Hale, Allan D. Weaver, Willard L. Pike.
First Sennap—Harry D. Gilman.
Second Sennap—George Rodin.
Guard of the Forest—E. M. King.
Guard of the Wigwam—William Barker.
First Warrior—William Wyllie.
Second Warrior—Stephen Underwood.
Third Warrior—Chester Stunts.
Fourth Warrior—Walter Bliven.
First Brave—James Millington, Jr.
Second Brave—Frank Stevens.
Third Brave—James Simmons.
Fourth Brave—Harry Groff.

Past Great Sachem John J. Peckham in behalf of the tribe presented the retiring Sachem, Seddie E. Williams, with a past sachem's jewel. The 30th anniversary of the tribe occurs in May. Arrangements are being made for its celebration and a committee appointed.

Last summer a young woman victimized the proprietors of some Newport stores by obtaining goods on charge account, representing herself as the wife of an army officer at Fort Adams. She left the city before the fraud was discovered. Last week the Newport police received an inquiry from Fall River regarding a woman who appeared to be working a similar game, and she was found to be the same woman. She was turned over to the Newport police, and when arraigned in the district court was placed on probation, her father promising to make good the losses. She came from Pawtucket.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Exchange Bank on Tuesday, the following board of directors was elected: Edward A. Brown, David Braman, Edward S. Peckham, Frederick B. Coggeshall, William R. Harvey, Michael H. Sullivan, William H. Langley. The following officers were elected by the directors: President, Edward A. Brown; Vice Presidents, David Braman and Edward S. Peckham; Cashier, George H. Proud; Teller, Everett S. Greason; Clerk, Harold S. Chase.

Alexander Edward, son of Andrew Edward of this city, is one of four boys appointed by U. S. Senator Lippitt to take the examination for admission to the Naval Academy. Herbert P. Knowles, of Wakefield, son of Herbert Knowles, for many years superintendent of the life saving service, on this station, is another of the four.

Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, U. S. N., retired, who is well known here and who has been living in Florida since he left the service, has been appointed naval aide to the governor of Florida.

Mayor Clark Burdick was a visitor at the State House on Wednesday, and received a warm greeting from his former associates in the General Assembly.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has started for California to spend several weeks, being accompanied by her son, John Nicholas Brown, Jr.

Tuesday, January 30th, has been selected as the date for the first annual dinner of the University Men's Association.

School Committee.

The monthly meeting of the school committee on Monday evening was the first of the new year, and the five new members were sworn in. Mr. Henry C. Stevens, Jr., was re-elected chairman and Rev. Dr. Emery H. Porter vice chairman. The salary of the clerk and superintendent was fixed at $900, the same as heretofore, and Mr. Herbert Warren Lull was unanimously re-elected to that position. There was a long discussion regarding a proposed revision of the rules and regulations of the department and these were adopted practically as submitted, some of the rules to go into effect immediately and others after the representative council adopts the budget in March. The changes made were quite extensive, but will not change the administration of school affairs very materially. Some of the standing committees are changed and the sub-committees on buildings are wiped out entirely, their duties being filled by a committee of three on supervision, different members to serve each month.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The data below refer to the school month ending Friday, December 22, 1916: Total enrollment 3,941, average number belonging 3,757.7, average daily attending 3,513.7, per cent. of attendance 93.5, cases of tardiness 397, cases of dismissal before the end of a session 82, number who have left school 22. Reasons for leaving: Left city 13, to work 5, for illness 2, poor work 1, to another school 1.

Board of Health.

The excessive number of cases of diphtheria reported last month is now so reduced that approximately all the excluded pupils as well as those ill have returned to school. Since the last meeting 2 cases of diphtheria and 2 of scarlet fever in the public schools have been reported and 5 public school pupils have been excluded.

Visiting.

Since September 25, 1916, the following teachers have visited beyond the limits of Newport: Misses Caswell and Leddy, and Messrs. Campbell and Greenlaw.

Cranston.

This school held a parents' evening Friday, December 15. In spite of the severe storm, there was a surprisingly good attendance.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 70; number of cases of truancy (public 1, parochial 5), 6; number out for illness and other causes, 61; number of different children truants, 6; number found not attending school, 2; number of certificates issued (14-15 years), 2; number of certificates issued (15-16 years), 1.

A number of organizations were given permission to use the Rogers High School assembly hall on specified dates. Superintendent Lull was given permission to attend the annual convention of school superintendents at Kansas City, the committee to pay the expenses. For the committee on buildings and janitors, Mr. Bacheller reported that the inspector of plumbing had made an investigation of the sanitary conditions but was not yet ready to report estimates of the cost of changes, and the matter was therefore allowed to go over. A petition from the school janitors for a ten per cent. increase in pay was referred to the committee on janitors, buildings and fuel, for report later.

The stockholders of the Aquidneck National Bank have elected the following board of directors: Peter King, Christopher F. Barker, Charles A. Brackett, Thomas B. Congdon, Guy Norman, I. Lincoln Sherman, Lewis L. Simmons, William H. Hammett, John C. Seabury. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Peter King was elected president, and Charles A. Brackett and Thomas B. Congdon vice presidents, and Thomas B. Congdon cashier.

In spite of the late hour for the eclipse of the moon Monday morning, many people in Newport sat up to watch it. The night was an ideal one, the full moon floating in a cloudless sky, so that every phase of the eclipse could be seen. The eclipse became total at 2.00 a. m.

A driver of a Fall River touring car has been fined $50 and costs for operating his car while under the influence of liquor and in default of funds was committed to the Providence County Jail to work out the amount.

Hayman & Nason, who are now engaged in painting the MERCURY Building, have the contract to paint Commodore Arthur Curtiss James' yacht Aloha. She will be given six coats, inside and out.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott have returned to New York after looking over improvements that are under way at their Middletown residence, "Paradise Rocks."

Miss Rose Anne Grosvenor has presented to the Newport Hospital an electro cardiograph, a modern instrument for the study of diseases of the heart.

RECENT DEATHS.

John Bluck.

Mr. John Bluck, a well known retired business man of Newport, died very suddenly at his home on Aymoult street on Sunday, death being due to heart disease. He was in his 77th year.

Mr. Bluck was the son of Richard Bluck and was born in Newport on August 10, 1840. While still a boy he went to work for Howland and Gould of Middletown, who conducted a large butchering establishment. In 1863 he opened a market on Thames street, in partnership with the late Stephen P. Slocum, under the firm name of Slocum & Bluck, which continued for 25 years, being at one time the largest market in the city. The firm was dissolved in 1888, and Mr. Bluck opened a market on Bellevue avenue which he conducted for a number of years, retiring some time ago. Of late he had devoted his time to his home, having a large dahlia garden in which he took much pride and from which he derived considerable profit.

Mr. Bluck was a member of the Newport Horticultural Society, and was a charter member of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, from which he withdrew several years ago. He was formerly very active in Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., in which he held a number of offices.

He is survived by a widow, whom he married nearly fifty years ago. She was Miss Mary Jane Winslow of this city and their marriage occurred on December 19, 1867. They had one child, Miss Mary Jane Bluck, who died some 16 years ago.

Robert Kerr.

Mr. Robert Kerr died at his home on Rhode Island avenue on Thursday afternoon, after a long period of ill health. He had been in a critical condition for several days, and it was realized that the end was near at hand.

Although not a native of Newport, Mr. Kerr had been entrusted by the people of his adopted city with many offices of honor and trust. He had served several terms in the old common council and in the representative council after the adoption of the present charter. He was for several years a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and held important committee appointments there, being regarded as one of the leaders of that body. He served for several years as an overseer of the poor of Newport. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, being a man of staunch integrity and of unfailing kindness.

Mr. Kerr was born in New York on November 3, 1851, and was for a number of years engaged in business in Brooklyn as a cigar manufacturer, accumulating a competency in a comparatively short time. After retiring from business some twenty-five years ago he came to Newport to make his home and had since resided here.

He is survived by a widow and five sons—Captain Robert W. Kerr, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Lieutenant Francis R. Kerr, U. S. A., and Messrs William G., Albert and Edgar J. Kerr of this city. His son, William G. Kerr, who is engaged in business as a contracting builder, is now seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. John Henry Tilley.

Mrs. Louise Hammett Tilley, who died at her residence on Corne street on Wednesday, after having been in ill health for a long time, was the widow of John Henry Tilley who died some ten years ago. She was a life-long Newporter and formerly had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the city. By the will of John Henry Tilley, a number of bequests to public institutions and individuals were made, to become effective after the death of his widow. Those included a bequest of $5000 to the Newport Historical Society, and one of $1000 to the Sunday School of the Channing Memorial Church. Among the larger individual gifts are $10,000 to R. Hammett Tilley, since deceased; $3000 to Miss Edith May Tilley, $500 to John F. Titus, and many bequests of smaller amounts. The residuary legatees are Miss Mary S. Martin, Miss Elizabeth R. Smith, Mrs. Eliza S. Hammett and S. Schuyler Hammett.

There was an interesting function at the new John Clarke School on Thursday, when two United States flags and one State flag were presented to the school. The two national flags were presented respectively by the Lawton-Warren Women's Relief Corps and the Ruth Thomas Auxiliary to the Spanish War Veterans. The donor of the State flag preferred to keep his identity unknown.

An auction bridge whist tournament and a handicap cowboy pool tournament are being arranged by the entertainment committee of the Miantonomi Club.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Hall and daughter Edith, of North Providence, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Brayton.

The Teachers' Association held its regular meeting in the Public Library. Mr. Jerry Bradbury of Fall River addressed the gathering and gave an interesting lecture upon the construction and operation of the Panama Canal, showing many views with the aid of a stereopticon lantern. Mr. Bradbury took many of the pictures shown while on a trip to Panama.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gorton are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Lauderyon of Springfield, Mass.

Martha, wife of William Spooner, died at her home last Thursday afternoon, having been ill with pneumonia only a few days. She was the daughter of William and Susan Dennis. She married William Spooner and there are two children, Florence Elsie and William. Mrs. Spooner was treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the Helping Hand Society and of the Epworth League. She is survived by her husband and two children and by her parents. Her only brother died just five years before her, at the same age and of the same affliction. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at her late home on Water street, there being a very large gathering. Rev. John F. Lowden conducted the services. A quartet from the Methodist choir, Miss Martha Ashley, Mrs. Sydney T. Hedley, Mr. Charles B. Ashley and Mr. William Cross, accompanied by Miss Alice N. Brayton, sang "Asleep in Jesus," and "Lead, Kindly Light." The bearers were Ernest and Lester Coggeshall, Ralph Freeborn and Charles Borden. The interment was in the family lot in the Portsmouth Cemetery. There was a profusion of beautiful flowers, among them being a basket of carnations and narcissus from the Helping Hand Society, and a wreath from the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Mrs. Belle L. Tallman has returned from a visit to her daughter, Miss Dorothea C. Tallman of Keene, N. H. Miss Tallman has been very ill, but is now better although a trained nurse is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Wilbur have gone to North Carolina to visit Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Hare Powel. During their absence Miss Mary H. Smith is at La Mont Farm.

Mr. William Frederick Freeborn died at his home on Water street Saturday, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was the son of the late Charles and Annie (Tallman) Freeborn. He married Letitia Tallman 52 years ago, and she survives him. His only brother and sister, John S. Freeborn and Patience A. Shurtleff, died many years ago. Mr. Freeborn was 77 years old. The funeral was held at his late home on Tuesday, Rev. H. Edward Kelsey of the Friends' Church, assisted by the Rev. John F. Lowden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducting the services. The bearers were David B. Anthony and three nephews, Charles, John and Ralph Freeborn. The interment was in the family lot in the Portsmouth Cemetery.

Elizabeth, widow of Edward Almy, died at her home on Union street on Saturday in her 82d year. Two years ago she fell, breaking her hip and has been an invalid, being confined to her bed most of the time since then. She is survived by two sons, William and Harry Almy, with whom she made her home, her husband having died many years ago. She was the oldest member of St. Mary's church. The funeral was held in the church on Monday at two o'clock. The rector, Rev. Everett P. Smith conducted the service. The burial was in St. Mary's churchyard. There were many beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Frank L. Tallman of Cosy Corner is ill and Mrs. Susan Hart of Newport is caring for her.

Mrs. Clifton Holman and Miss Carolyn D. Anthony have been spending several days in New York.

There was a good attendance at the dance at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. Harrison Peckham, who has been ill with grippe, is able to be out again.

The monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate met in Town Hall on Monday afternoon with all members present.

An amendment to the ordinance relating to revelling, etc., to prevent intoxication on the highways, was adopted and ordered advertised according to law.

A communication from David Buffum relating to a victualler's license for Cornelius Monyhan was ordered placed on file.

The compensation for shovelling snow on the highways was fixed at 25 cents per hour, boys at the discretion of the surveyor; for a three-horse team on highway work, at the rate of $6 per day.

The petition of Dennis Birtwistle for a victualler's license, was referred to Feb. 12th.

The petition of Henry Bereshefsky, Nathan Sauft and Louis Belleveau for licenses to collect junk and the petition of Samuel E. Sacknoff for a peddler's license were granted, fee $5 each.

A number of bills were allowed and ordered paid.

In Probate Court George R. Hicks, executor of the estate of John B. Cornell, presented his first and final account for allowance, which was referred to February 12th, with an order of notice.

George R. Hicks, executor of the estate of Clara E. Dennis, presented a petition, representing that all debts and all legacies except one have been paid, and asked that he be allowed to settle the estate under Chapter 3099 section 17 of the General Laws. The petition was allowed, and the first and final account of the estate was referred to Feb. 12th with an order of notice.

Copyright, 1916, by the Reilly & Britton Co.

FOREWORD

"THE DAREDEVIL" isn't just an ordinary story of a girl who masquerades in man's clothing. There is a vital reason behind it all. It isn't all a lark, though comedy lurks on the footsteps of the stout hearted pretender; an American father, a French mother and quick sympathies that link fatherland and motherland in love that braves very real dangers for the safety of one and the honor of both. In the story there is a most irresistible young man whose name is Buzz and who lives up to it. There is an irascible old bachelor uncle, secretary of state to his excellency the governor of Harpeth, "the greatest gentleman in the world." But, best of all, there is Roberta, the "daredevil," the lovable heart of a mighty likable story. You may be sure she will captivate you, just as she did those who knew her "in boots."

CHAPTER I.

Sparkling Waves Over High Explosives

WAS there ever a woman who did not very greatly desire for herself at long moments the doublet and hose of a man, perhaps also his sword, as well as his attitude in the viewing of life? I think not. To a very small number of those ladies of great curiosity it has been granted that they climb to those ramparts of the life of a man, but it was needful that they be stout of limb and sturdy of heart to sustain themselves upon that eminence and not be dashed below upon the rocks of a strange land. I, Roberta, marquise de Grez and Bye, have obtained glimpses into a far country, and this is what I bring on returning, not as a spy, but, shall I say, laden with spices and forbidden fruit?

And for me it has been a very fine dash into the wilds of a land of strangeness, and I do not know that I have yet found myself completely returned into my estate of a woman.

I first began to realize that I was set out upon a great journey when I stood at the rail of the very large ship and watched it plow its way through the waves which they told us with their splendor hid cruel mines. I felt the future might be like unto those great waves, and it might be that it would break in sparkling crests over high explosives. I found them!

I had seen a fear of those explosives of life come in my dying father's eyes, and here I stood at his command out on the ocean in quest of a woman's fate in a strange country.

"Get back to America, Bob, and go straight to your Uncle Robert at Hayesville, in the Harpeth valley. He cut me loose because he didn't understand when I married your mother out of the French opera in Paris. When I named you Roberta for him he returned the letter I sent, but with a notice of a thousand dollars in Monroe & Co. for you. I didn't tell him when your mother died. Yes, I've been bitter. But these German bullets have cut the life out of me, and I see more plainly. Get the money and take Nannette and the kiddie on the first boat. There's starvation and—maybe worse in Paris for you. Take—the money—and—get—to—Brother Robert. God of America—take—them and—guide"—

And that was all. I held him in my arms for a long time, while old Nannette and small Pierre wept beside me, and then I laid him upon his pillow and straightened the little tricolor that the good sister of the old gray convent in which he lay had given me to place in his hand when he had begged for it. My mother's country had meant my mother to him, and he had given his life for her and France in the trenches of the Vosges. And thus at his bidding I was on the very high seas of adventure. From this thought of him I was very suddenly recalled by old Nannette, who came upon the deck from below.

"Le bon Dieu," she sighed as she settled herself in her steamer chair and took out the lace knitting. "Is it not of a goodness that I have tied in my stocking the necessary francs that we may land in that America where all is of such a good fortune? And also by my skill we have 150 francs above that need, which must be almost a hundred of their huge and wasteful dollars. All is well with us." And as she spoke she pulled up the collar of Pierre's soft blue serge blouse around his pale thin face and eased the cushion behind his crooked small back.

"Is—is that all which remains of the $1,500 we found to be in that bank, Nannette?" I asked of her with a great uncertainty. My mother's fortune, descended from her father, the Marquis de Grez and Bye, and the income of my father from his government post had made life easy to live in that old house by the quay, where so many from the Faubourg St. Germaine came to hear her sing after her fortune and children took her from the opera—and to go for the summers in the gray old Chateau de Grez—but of the investment of francs or dollars and cents I had no knowledge, in spite of my claims to be an American girl of much progress. My mother had laughed and very greatly adored my assumption of an extreme American manner, copied as nearly as possible after that of my father, and had failed to teach to me even that thrift which is a part of the dot of every French girl from the Faubourg St. Germaine to the Boulevard St. Michel. But even in my ignorance the information of Nannette as to the smallness of our fortune gave to me an alarm.

"What will you, mademoiselle? It was necessary that I purchase the raiment needful to the young Marquis de Grez according to his state and for the marquise, his sister, also. It was not to be contemplated that we should travel except in apartments of the very best in the ship. Is not gold enough in America even for sending in great sums for relief of suffering? Have I not seen it given in the streets of Paris? Is it not there for us? Do you make me reproaches?" And Nannette began to weep into the fine lawn of her nurse's handkerchief.

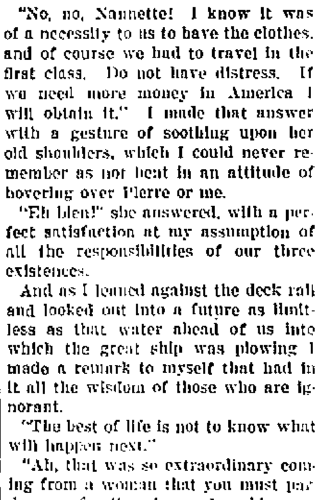
"No, no, Nannette! I know it was of a necessity to us to have the clothes, and of course we had to travel in the first class. Do not have distress. If we need more money in America I will obtain it." I made that answer with a gesture of soothing upon her old shoulders, which I could never remember as not bent in an attitude of hovering over Pierre or me.

"Eh bien!" she answered, with a perfect satisfaction at my assumption of all the responsibilities of our three existences.

And as I leaned against the deck rail and looked out into a future as limitless as that water ahead of us into which the great ship was plowing I made a remark to myself that had in it all the wisdom of those who are ignorant.

"The best of life is not to know what will happen next."

"Ah, that was so extraordinary coming from a woman that you must pardon me for listening and making exclamation," came an answer in a nice voice near at my elbow. The words were spoken in as perfect English as



"I know why it is that you go to America!"

I had learned from my father, but in them I observed to be an intonation that my French ear detected as Parisian. "Also, mademoiselle, are you young women of the new era to be without that very delightful but often danger creating quality of curiosity?" As I turned I looked with startled eyes into the grave face of a man less than forty years, whose sad eyes were for the moment lighting with a great tenderness which I did not understand.

"I believe the quality which will be most required of the women of the era which is mine is—is courage and then more courage, monsieur," I made answer to him as if I had been discussing some question with him in my father's smoking room at the Chateau de Grez, as I often came in to do with my father and his friends after the death of my mother when the evenings seemed too long alone. They had liked that I so came at times, and the old Count de Breaux once had remarked that feminine sympathy was the flux with which men made solid their minds into a unanimous purpose. He had been speaking of that war a few weeks after Louvaine, and I had risen and had stood very tall and very haughty before him and my father.

"The women of France are to come after this carnage to mold a nation from what remains to them, monsieur," I had said to him as I looked straight into his face. "Is not the courage of women a war supply upon which to rely?"

"What are the young women—such women as she—going to do in the years that come after the deluge, Henri of America?" he had made a muttering question to my father as his old eyes smoldered over me in the firelight.

From the memory of the smoking room at the Chateau de Grez my mind suddenly returned to the rail of the ship and the Frenchman beside me, who was looking into my face with the same like suggestion as to my future that had been in the eyes of my old godfather and which had stirred my father's heart to its American depths and made him send me back to his own country.

"Ah, yes, that courage is a good weapon with which to adventure in this America of the grizzled bear, mademoiselle," I found the strange man saying to me, with a nice amusement as well as interest.

"My father had shot seven grizzlies before his twenty-first birthday. We have the skins, four of them, in the great hall of the Chateau de Grez—or—or we did have them before—before"— My voice faltered, and I could not continue speaking for the tears that rose in my throat and eyes.

Quickly the man at my side turned his broad shoulders that he should shield me from the laughing and exclaiming groups of people upon the deck near us.

"Before Ypres, mademoiselle?" he asked, with tears also in the depths of his voice.

"Yes," I answered. "And I am now going into the great America with my crippled brother and his nurse—alone. It is the land of my father, and I have his courage. I must have also that of a Frenchwoman. I have it, monsieur." And as I spoke I drew myself to my full, round shouldered height, which was almost equal to that of the man beside me.

"Mademoiselle, I salute the courage born of an American who fought before the guns of the Marne and of a Frenchwoman who sent him there!" And as he spoke thus he removed from his head his silk deck cap and held it at his shoulder in a way that I knew was a salute from a French officer to the memory of a brother. "And also may I be permitted to present myself, as it is a sad necessity that you travel without one from whom I might request the introduction?" he asked of me with a beautiful reverence.

After a search in his pocket for a few seconds, he at last discovered a case of leather and presented to me a card. As he handed it to me his color rose up under his black eyes, and grave trouble looked from between their long black lashes. I glanced down at the card and read: "Capitaine le Count Armond de Lasselles, Paris, France. Forty-fourth Chasseurs de le Republique Francaise."

"M. le Count, I know—I know why it is that you go to America!" I made exclamation as I clasped to my breast my hands, and my eyes shone with excitement. "I have read it in Le Matin just the day before yesterday. You go to buy grain against the winter of starvation in the republique. No man is so great a financier as you and so brave a soldier, with your wound not healed from the trenches in the Vosges. Monsieur, I salute you!" And I bent my head and held out my hand to him.

"We're to expect nimble wits as well as courage of you young—shall I say American women?" he laughed as he bent over my hand. "Now shall I not be led for introduction to the small brother and the old nurse?" he asked, with much friendly interest in his kind eyes.

It was a very wonderful thing to observe the wee Pierre listen to the narration of capitaine, the Count de Lasselles, concerning the actions of a small boy who had run out of a night of shot and shell into the heart of his regiment and who had now lived five months in the trenches with them. Pierre's small face is all of France, and in his heart under his bent chest burns a soul all of France. It is as if in her death, at his birth, my beautiful mother had stamped her race upon him with the greater emphasis.

"Is it that the small Gaston is a daredevil like is my Bob?" he questioned as we all made a laughter at the story of the Count de Lasselles concerning the sortie of the small idol from the trenches in the dead of one peaceful night to return with a very wide thick flannel shirt of one of the enemy, which he had caught hanging upon a temporary laundry line back of the German trenches.

"And your medal of honor, M. Capitaine? Is it permitted that I lay for a little moment just one finger upon it?" Pierre asked of him as the great soldier stood tall above the steamer chair.

Nannette sobbed into her lace, and I turned my head away as the tall man bent and laid the frail little hand against his decoration, which he wore almost entirely hidden under the pocket of his tweed Norfolk of English manufacture. Only French eyes like wee Pierre's could have seen it pinned there hidden over his heart. I think he wore it to give him a large courage for his mission that meant bread or starvation to so many of his people.

"Ah, M. le Capitaine," I said to him with a softness of tears in my throat, "I would that there was some little thing that I might do to serve France. I do so long to go into those awful trenches with that red cross on my arm, as it is not permitted to me to carry a gun, which I can use much better than many men now handling guns with bullets against the enemy. But it is necessary that I obey the commands of my soldier father and take to a safety the small Pierre." And as we spoke he walked beside me to the prow of the large ship so that to us was a view of the heavens of blue beyond which lay our America.

"My child, there is a great service which you can render France," he answered me as we stopped to watch the great white waves flung aside from the ship. "France needs friends in America, great, powerful friends who will help her in contracting for food and all other munitions. A beautiful woman can do much in winning those friends. You go to your uncle, who is one of those in power in a state in that fruitful valley of the Mississippi from which I hope that my lieutenant, Count de Bourdon, whom I sent on that mission, will get many mules to carry food to the hungry boys in the trenches when mud is too deep for gasoline. Make of him and every one your friend and through you the friend of our struggling country. Tell them of France, laugh with them for the joy to come when France, all France, with Alsace and beautiful Lorraine, is free, and make them weep with you for her struggles. Who knows but that through you may come some wonderful strength added to your old country from the new, whose blood runs in your veins as well?"

"All of that I will do, mon capitaine I so enlist myself." And as I spoke I drew myself up unto the greatest height possible to me. "I will be of the army that feeds rather than of that which kills."

"Mon Dieu, child, what is possible to you to do has no limit. Also I say to you watch and be on your guard for aught that may harm France. In America are spies. I have been warned. Also there are those who practice deceptions in contracts. It is for the purpose to so guard that I come to America."

"I also will so guard," I made answer to my capitaine, the Count de Lasselles, as we came in our walk to the side of wee Pierre and old Nannette.

And after that first day there were many hours that the Capitaine the Count de Lasselles spent with little Pierre and the good Nannette as she sat knitting always with the sun on the water reddening her round cheeks, while I had much pleasure with many friends who came to me upon the ship.

Upon the arrival of the ship in port a rain was falling, and my friend of France was gone from me at the beginning of day in a boat that is called tug. Upon Nannette had fallen a rheumatism, and the small Pierre was in the midst of shivering chills when we at last were permitted by the very unpleasant officer of America to go from the ship.

"Helas, it was all of the gold that he took from me for an entry into this savage land, where one piece of money is as five of that of France. There remains but a few sous and a gold piece," sobbed Nannette as she came from her interview with the immigration officer, while I stood beside Pierre, deposited by a deck steward on a pile of our steamer blankets.

"I beg your pardon, marquise, but here is a letter the deck steward failed to find you to deliver," came in the pleasant voice of one of my fellow passengers as he handed me a large letter. I took it and came with my head out from under the wave which had dashed over me.

And this is the letter that my eyes read with astonishment, while both the good Nannette and small shivering Pierre sat with their eyes fixed upon my countenance:

> My Dear Nephew Robert—Your arrival in America at this time suits me exactly. I need you immediately in my business. If you had been the girl, instead of the little one I would have had to dispose of you some way—even murder. I have no use for women. Leave the little crippled girl and her nurse, who I feel sure is an old fool, with my good friend, Dr. Mason Burns of 22 South Thirty-second street. He has cured more children of hip joint disease than any man in the world, and he will straighten her out for us, and we can give her away to somebody. I've written him instructions. Leave her immediately and come down here to me on the first train. The deal is held up without you. Inclosed is a check for $1,000. If you are like Henry you'll need it, but keep away from Broadway and the women. Come on, I say, by next train. Your uncle, ROBERT CARRUTHERS,
> Hayesville, Harpeth.

CHAPTER II.

Vive la France.

"THE uncle of America has come to a confusion of the sex between Pierre and me from a careless memory and the writing of my hand, which is of a great boldness, but not to be easily read," I explained as I read the letter aloud to Pierre and Nannette.

It took me just one hour by the clock, sitting there on the pile of steamer wraps with the small Pierre in the hollow of my arm, to explain and translate the sense of that letter to old Nannette, and I feel sure she would have been sitting upon that spot yet, immovable, rather than let me depart from her if I had not put all of my time and force upon the picturing to her of a Pierre who could come down with her later to me in a condition to run through the gardens of Twin Oaks, which was the home of his American ancestors. With that vision constantly before her she let the porter and me insert her into a taxicab and extract her at the door of the small private hospital of the good Dr. Burns, who was to perform the miracle for the back and hip of small and radiant Pierre.

"But what is it that I do to permit the jeune fille of my beloved mistress to depart into this city of wicked savages not attended by me? I cannot. Do not demand it!" were the words with which I left her arguing with that very sympathetic and sensible doctor of America. He had not noticed a confusion of sex was between Pierre and me, and he had sent out the check of my wicked uncle and procured the American money for me. Also he had given me a few directions that he appeared to think of a great sufficiency and had ordered a taxi to be in readiness for me.

"Nonsense, nurse," he said to Nannette brusquely, but not with unkindness, when I had translated to him Nannette's weeping protests. "A great strapping girl like that can get down to the Harpeth valley all right by herself. Nobody's going to eat her up, and from the size of the biceps I detect under that chiffon I think she could give a good account of herself if anybody tried. How like you are to what Henry was at your age, child, God bless you! I'd go to the station with you, but I've a patient all prepared for an operation. Shall I send a nurse with you?"

"No, please, good doctor, and goodby," I said, with a great haste, as I hurriedly embraced both Nannette and the small Pierre and departed down the broad steps into the taxi with the open door.

"Your train may not leave for hours, but you can get your baggage together. Goodby," said that good doctor as he shut the door and returned to his pursuit of making human beings either whole or dead.

"And now, Roberta Carruthers, no longer Marquise of Grez and Bye, you are in your America, and let's see you do some hustling."

And with that very swift taxi conveyed me to the large station that is as beautiful as a cathedral I did some what I name "hall studying." What would be the result of my womanly arrival in the state of Harpeth of my wicked uncle? Would he be forced to murder me as his letter had said? Would he [illegible] over the peril he [illegible] with [illegible] he should turn from me and the good Nannette and Pierre as well, what would I then do? All must be expected that a cure for Pierre be obtained. With great energy I had been thinking, but I did not know what it was that I should do to prevent his anger when I arrived to him as a woman until suddenly the good Dr. Burns' kindness in marking the resemblance of me to my father in his extreme youth made an entry into my brain and was received with the greatest welcome by the daredevil who there resides.

"Very well, Robert Carruthers, who is no longer the beautiful Marquise of Grez and Bye, you will be that husky nephew to your wicked uncle in the state of Harpeth whom he 'needs in his business.' What is that you lack of a man's estate save the clothes, which you have money in your pockets to obtain after you have purchased the ticket upon the railway train?"

A decision had been made, and action upon it had begun in less than a half hour after the purchase of the ticket for the state of Harpeth had been accomplished.

As my father had taught me observation in hunting, I had remarked a large shop for the clothing of men upon the Sixth avenue near to the station. I made my way into it, and by a very nice fiction of an invalid brother whom I was taking to the South of America I was able to buy for a few dollars less than was in my pocket two most interesting bags of apparel for a handsome young man of fashion. The man, who assisted me to buy was very large, with a head only ornamented with a drapery of gray hair around the edges, and he spoke much of what his son deemed suitable to make appearance in the prevailing mode.

"He's at tea with a lady friend this afternoon, and I wish you could have saw him when he left the store to meet her," he said as he laid the last of the silk scarfs and hose into one of the large flat bags I had purchased and which he had packed as I selected. "He had on the match to these gray tweeds and was fitted out in lavender from the skin out. Now, what are you going to do about shoes, miss?"

"That I do not know, kind sir," I made answer, with great perplexity. "I think that the feet of my relative are about the size of those I possess."

"Most women would wear shoes near the size of their brothers' if they didn't prefer to waddle and limp along with their feet scrouged. Go over to the shoe department and the clerk will fit you out with what you need in about two sizes larger than you wear. If they are not right you can tell just about what will be and exchange 'em by special messenger. I'll pack all this shipshape before you come back." With which direction I left the kind man and made my way to another of equal kindness.

"I have had upon my feet the shoes of my brother when in accidents while at hunting and fishing, and I think I can ascertain a good fitting," I made a falsification to the very polite young man who stood with attention and sympathy to wait upon me.

"We'll make a selection and then try one pair on," he advised me.

And as I gave to him a fine description of the clothing I had purchased he brought forth in accord many wonderful boots and shoes for the riding and a walking and also for the dance. I had never observed that the shoes of men were of such an ugliness, but when one was upon my foot in place of the shoe of much beauty which I discarded both I and the young man had a fine laugh.

"Mais, they are of a great comfort," I further remarked. "And they feel about as did those of my brother, who is of a small frame."

"Well, if they are not right, send 'em back and I'll change 'em," he answered, with great interest.

After the exchange of much money between us the young man went with me to the other kind old man of the white hair, and together they made places in the two bags for the shoes.

"Just $700 all told, and the like of that outfit couldn't be bought in any other place of style in New York for less than a thousand, miss," remarked to me the elderly clerk as he closed and made fast with keys the two bags. "Shall I send 'em special?"

"I'll thank you that you call a taxi for me, monsieur," I answered, and as he had mentioned a great hotel in conversation [illegible] very wicked daredevil [illegible] within me awoke at [illegible] the large ears of great [illegible]. I [illegible] in my pocket that there was still much gold, and the man from whom I had purchased the ticket to the state of Harpeth had assured me that the train did not depart until the hour of 6 in the evening.

It then transpired that one hour from the time that the young Mlle. Grez, who had registered at that large hotel with all of her luggage from the steamer while by lies her father was represented as still engaged with the customs, entered her room there emerged young Mr. Robert Carruthers, who, after paying his bill in his room, had a hall boy send his bags on ahead of him to the railroad station while he sauntered into the tea room. I have never again met with the wonderful dresses I left in that hotel room. I hope the poor and beautiful domestic who assisted me in cutting my hair into a football shortness, after the mode of a very beautiful woman dancer which she said girls of much foolishness in America have affected, was rewarded with them.

At the railroad station I remembered to send to my wicked uncle an announcement by telegram of my arrival to him, and then I got upon the train just in time for its departure.

These sleeping cars of America in which to travel great distances are very remarkable for their many strange adventures, and I was very much interested, but also perturbed, when the black garcon placed my bag and overcoat upon the floor at the feet of a very prim lady and left me to stand uncomfortably in the aisle before her.

"Your seat, sir, upper five," he said and departed with my 50 centimes, which is called a dime in America.

"Took the liberty of transferring you here above another gentleman, sir. The lady is nervous," said the conductor of the car a little later as he handed me another ticket.

"I beg your pardon, conductor, but upper nine is engaged for my son, who is to get on at Philadelphia. I must have him just opposite my daughter and me. We are nervous," said a large stout old lady who was accompanied by an even stouter daughter.

It was a very funny sight to behold that small conductor stand with my large bags and overcoat and look around at that car full of ladies for a place in which to deposit me and them which was not previously occupied by some female of great nervousness.

"Madam, I will have to use the upper of this section," he finally turned and said to the occupant of the number of seven with a very fine determination.

"Certainly, conductor! Let me remove my hat and coat," came back the answer in a voice of very great sweetness as the conductor deposited me and my bags down in front of the most beautiful lady in all America, I am sure.

"Thank you for much graciousness, madam," I said, keeping those gray tweed knees straight out in front of me and very still to prevent trembling.

"Not at all, sir. I bought only the lower half of this section. I am not at all nervous." And I could see her mouth, that was curled like the petals of an opening rose, tremble from a mischief as she regarded the stiff black silk back in the front of the car and the two huge females on our right, whose son and brother was to arrive in Philadelphia for their protection.

An equally gay mischief rose in my eyes and responded to that in hers as I responded also by word:

"For which also let us be in gratitude."

Many times in the months that followed have I thought of the lure of the laughing mischief in those eyes that were like beautiful blue flowers set in crystal and how they were to lead me on into the strange land of men in search of those forbidden fruits.

And from that moment on I did very much enjoy myself in conversation with that Madam Mischief, while we together did watch the retirement of all of the persons in the train. She had many funny remarks to make and made me merry with them, so that the hour of 11 o'clock had arrived before we had summoned the very black male chambermaid to turn our seats into beds. All others were in sleep that was a confusion of sound from everywhere, and we must stand in the aisle while the beds were being abstracted.

(To be Continued.)

Swatted His Egotism.

An English lady was taken in to supper at a private party by a young Scotchman who had a high estimate of his own mental capacity. The talk drifted to the subject of the Scot abroad.

"I've often heard," said the lady, "that Scotsmen who leave their country are, generally speaking, much cleverer than those who stay at home."

"Oh, yes," replied the Scot, with an attempt at wit. "You see, the reason is that at every outlet there are persons stationed who examine all who pass, so that for the honor of the country no one is allowed to leave who is not able to uphold his own and his country's dignity."

"Oh, then," she said, with a bright smile, "you were smuggled, were you?"—Exchange.

Nature's Great Hoodoo Temple.

In the Hoodoo basin of western Wyoming are curious formations which resemble Punch and Judy heads, grim savages, simpering old maids, monkeys, rabbits, birds and animals in every grotesque and exaggerated shape imaginable and in every possible position. There are fifty different shapes of heads; over forty different animal and human faces have been counted. The rock out of which the hoodoos have been carved by Dame Nature is what is known as volcanic breccia.—Popular Science Monthly.

Roorback.

"Roorback" is a word that was adopted into the political vocabulary of the United States in the last decade of the first half of the nineteenth century. With "gerrymander," which came into use earlier, and "boom," which was invented later, it has long held a secure place in the dictionary. "Roorback" is defined as a fictitious report intended to influence an election and which hurts its author.—Christian Science Monitor.

Somewhat Different.

Sapleigh — That — aw—pwetty little sculptress I—aw—met at youah weception lawst evening complewetely turned me head, doncher know. Mrs. Knox—Indeed! I knew she had quite a reputation as a modeler in clay, but I wasn't aware that she worked in wood.—Exchange.

Gold of the Rand.

It is said that during the last ten years the Rand has produced more gold than was produced by the entire world in the first half of the nineteenth century and that its production today is approximately two-fifths of the total output of the world.

The Pessimist's Notion.

"He's a pessimist."

"Yes. Nothing's as good as it might be, and everything is worse than it ought to be."—Detroit Free Press.

IMPORTANCE OF SPEED.

A GREAT FACTOR IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

In these days of rapid progress, one of the most important factors in business and science in transportation; in sports and in fact almost everything is speed.

Speed is also an important factor in the curative powers of medicine, and it has been proven by an avalanche of testimonials, that the greatest remedy for speed and rapidity in relieving and curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder, blood, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, is DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

The speed of this wonderful discovery for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is not so rapid as to injure and interfere with the other healthy organs of the body; but rather of a gradual uniform speed, consistent with the best results.

If your back pains you; if your urine, after you have deposited some in a glass, and let it stand for 24 hours, has a smoky, milky appearance; if you have a frequent desire to urinate during the night and scalding pains accompany its passage, your kidneys and bladder require instant treatment, by taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

The startling results of this renowned remedy, in relieving and curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder have amazed the whole medical world.

Druggists sell it in ***New 50 Cent Size*** and the regular $1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Worm Syrup, most effective medicine of its kind known. 25c. Druggists

FALL RIVER LINE.

for

New York

STEAMERS

PRISCILLA and PROVIDENCE

Leave Long wharf, Newport, 9.25 p.m., daily, due New York 7.00 a. m. Meal service a la carte. Orchestra on each steamer.

Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL.

Week Days.

Lv. Newport. (L'ng wh)	Due New York. (G. C. Ter)	Lv. New York. (G. C. Ter)	Due Newport (L'ng wh)
10.05 a. m.	4.11 p. m.	12.01 n't.	7.30 a. m.
1.05 p. m.	7.11 p. m.	4.11 a. m.	12.55 noon
4.05 p. m.	11.15 p. m.	9.03 a. m.	3.55 p. m
7.06 p. m.	——	1.03 p. m.	6.55 p. m

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket office, 16 Franklin St., and at Wharf Office.
C. C. GARDNER Agent, Newport, R. I.

New England Steamship Co.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect September 26, 1915.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.58, 11.05 a. m., 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
Middletown and Portsmouth — 6.55, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
Tiverton—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p. m.
Middleboro—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.
Hyannis—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.
Provincetown—11.05 a. m.
Plymouth—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.
New Bedford—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
Providence (via Fall River)—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05, p. m.

Keep thoroughly and accurately posted on your investments.

by reading the

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

It circulates amongst the Leading Investors of the Country

Write today for sample copy

Published morning and evening

Kilby St., Boston

16

A Reminder

¶ When you give us an order for Job Printing of any kind you take absolutely no chance of failure on our part.

¶ We have samples of all grades and sizes, and you can see just what you are going to get before a single type is put into a stick.

Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy you?
Neighbor—Oh, not at all. But tel me; what does she wear—mittens or boxing gloves?—Life.

HOW SOAP WORKS.

It Cleans Because It Emulsifies the Oil That Holds the Dirt.

Why does soap take out the dirt? The answer to this question has been argued many times by chemists, and as cleanliness is necessary and enormous quantities of soap have to be used it is well that we should know how soap does its work.

It is fat or oil that especially makes things dirty. If only we can melt or get rid of the oil on hands or clothes we soon can make them clean, and the real use of soap is that it disposes of oil. It does this in at least two ways. Most soaps have in them a great deal of alkali. This alkali dissolves the oil.

But soap takes the dirt from things in another way, as we know when we use soaps that have no alkali in them at all. It has the power of breaking up oil into a number of tiny little drops, with all the dirt that the oil has collected.

A collection of tiny drops of oil held in some other fluid is called an emulsion. Water alone will not form an emulsion of any oil, because oil and water will not mix. That is the reason why we cannot get clean with water alone. But when water has soap dissolved in it it is able to make an emulsion of the oil on anything we are washing and so make it clean.—Exchange.

LIVE AND KEEP ON LEARNING.

Look Ahead to Doing Your Best Work After You Are Sixty.

"If you die before you are eighty-five years old you come to an untimely end." Earl Barnes of New York, an exponent of longevity and defier of Dr. Osler, made a large audience sit up and take notice when he made this statement recently.

"Thirty-five per cent of the world's greatest work has been done in the age decade between sixty and seventy years, 21 per cent between seventy and eighty, and 6 per cent above eighty."

Mr. Barnes cited a score of political, scientific, philosophical, commercial and military leaders who are just beginning their work at sixty years.

"The man who does one thing continuously is old at forty," he said. "But get out and study, travel and broaden your horizon. If you are a woman, don't put your broom in the same corner every day. Hide it. Break up your routine or you are lost.

"The farmer at fifty years turns the farm over to the boys, moves to the city and spends the remainder of his life watching the trains arrive is wasting his life. He might as well be dead, and he soon is.

"There is no reason why you can't be learning every year of your life."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Argentina's Capital.

Buenos Aires is to Argentina what Paris is to France—the center of the national industries, thought and culture. Commerce, journalism, politics, the drama, music, literature, art and social life are intensely focused there. The brilliant activity of the greatest city of the southern hemisphere (the fourth city of the Americas after New York, Chicago and Philadelphia) draws the Argentines to it as a flame attracts moths, and one-fifth of the population of the country struggles there in feverish competition for pleasure and gain.

No traveler to the southern countries but stops as long as he may in Buenos Aires to enjoy or to study the most cosmopolitan, yet most Latinized, of the Spanish American cities. The metropolis is at once the heart and the brain of the country.—National Geographic Magazine.

City Is Self Conscious.

The city life is conscious of itself, the small town life is not, asserts Seymour Deeming in the Atlantic. An army of fairly competent minds is busy interpreting the life of the city to itself, and this so thoroughly that not a teamster or ribbon counter clerk of the urban lot but has his spokesman in the public prints and partakes somewhere of the typical. And the sales person who has once seen sales people elevated to the rank of printed or acted comedy or tragedy is conscious of a new sense of personal consequence which years of obscurity are powerless wholly to erase. To have had one's social setting touched by the wand of art is to have shaken hands with a celebrity; life is never afterward quite the same drab commonplace.

The African Marriage System.

You cannot fancy how deeply complicated the African marriage system is or how many ramifications there may be to a "woman's palaver." One day Mr. Heminger was sitting in a hut talking with two members of his congregation, wives of one husband. He was talking to them about their sins, which were of an obvious character. The younger woman had been accused of stealing food. Then he turned to the elder, Wawa, she of the ten children, five of them dead and five of them cruel.

"Wawa," he said, "why cannot you live at peace with this wife of your husband? Why are you always quarreling?" (They are notorious scrappers.) "Well," said Wawa, "she was bought with one of my children, and I cannot forget it."—Jean Kenyon Mackenzie in Atlantic.

Selfishness.

It is curious how little selfishness is understood. It is generally assumed to be an intense regard for oneself, when in reality it is a supreme disregard.

Unselfishness, on the other hand, is a higher regard for oneself.

Selfishness is only a form of destruction. It is produced by soul avarice. What we put into ourselves draws no interest. It is constantly deteriorating in value. Selfishness is an ingrowing shortsightedness. Selfishness is also a form of sincerity. Selfish people deceive nobody. They wear their selfishness on their sleeves. Their sincerity about it is something so apparent as almost to cause a sense of admiration for its genuineness.—Life.

Wonderful Rainier Park.

This is the heart of the playground, worshiped by the red men in the days of old, and here in the evidence of scores of mineral springs bubbling from the ground one feels more keenly the puissance of God. To the left from the road, looking as if it were but a block away, rises Mount Tacoma, its sides showing the purplish lines of ice, great snow fields and jagged rocks. Yet it is five miles from the springs to Nisqually glacier, over a road as smooth as pavement and broken at almost every length of the car by vistas of surpassing beauty. Now it is a forest of silver, high tree trunks dotting the sides of a peak stripped of their branches and bark and whitened by the elements. Now it is a glimpse of Nisqually river, which takes its origin from the glacier of that name, as it tumbles along over its rocky bed, and now it is a forested peak rising toothlike out of the jaw of this mighty range of which Mount Tacoma, "the mountain that was God," in the picturesque language of the Indians, is a part.—Ralph P. Mulvane in National Magazine.

Sunset and 12 o'Clock.

The habit of counting 12 o'clock at sunset is very ancient. The Turks, Greeks and most other people in the Levant have almost always counted 12 o'clock from sunset, and to this day the common people cannot understand that their clocks have to be changed every day and not ours. The Turks have officially adopted meridian time, but only since the Young Turks came into power—that is, since 1908. The change was even then not made immediately. It encountered a great deal of opposition on religious grounds, because the Mohammedan hours of prayer are regulated by the sun. And the common people still stick to the old system. Only in Constantinople and Smyrna are there many Turks who keep the official meridian time, and the great majority of people throughout the Turkish dominions still count 12 o'clock, as their ancestors have from time immemorial, at sunset.—New York Times.

The Famous "Green Man of Brighton."

In October, 1806, an individual was to be observed at Brighton, England, who walked out every day dressed in green from head to foot—green shoes, green gloves, green handkerchief and other articles to match. This eccentric person lived alone, knew nobody, and in his house the curtains, the wall paper, the furniture, even the plates and dishes and the smallest toilet articles, offered an uninterrupted sequence of green. Having started on his career, there was obviously no reason to stop, and with full consistency he carried his scruples so far as to eat nothing but fruit and vegetables of the same green color. The consequences were extremely disastrous. One fine day the green man jumped from his window into the street, rushed forward and performed a second somersault from the top of the nearest cliff.

Some Trees.

In the angle between the Kings and Kern canyons lies a woodland empire beside which the Harz and Black forest of Germany would appear almost diminutive. Within the borders of the Sequoia National park and the General Grant National park near by there are no fewer than 1,166,000 sequoia trees, and of these 12,000 are more than ten feet in diameter. In the Sequoia National park stands the largest tree in the world—not the tallest, but the largest—the General Sherman tree, with a diameter of 36.5 feet and a height of 279.9 feet. Its massive trunk and branches contain about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure. This is equal to the amount of lumber that is cut from forty acres of average Minnesota timberland.—Argonaut.

Self Convicted.

"Say, pa," queried small Bobby, "what is gossiping, anyway?"

"Gossiping, my son," replied the old man, "if we get right down to the plain, unvarnished facts, is lying. But why do you ask?"

"Because," answered the young investigator, "ma says you do a lot of gossiping every time your business keeps you late at the office."—Exchange.

Too Much Practice.

"Does your minister practice what he preaches?" the newcomer questioned.

"He does," the citizen answered, with a sigh, "and I'd be perfectly willing to have him stop. He lives next door to me and begins at 7 o'clock Sunday morning to practice what he is going to preach."—New York Times.

"Here is the Answer," in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some new word. A friend asks: "What makes mortar harden?" You seek the location of *Loch Katrine* or the pronunciation of *jujutsu*. What is *white coal*? This New Creation answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, *with final authority*.

400,000 Words.
6000 Illustrations.
Cost $400,000.
2700 Pages.

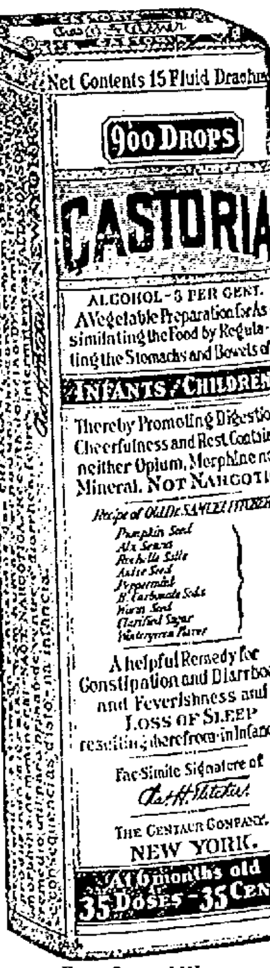
The only dictionary with the *new divided page*,—characterized as "A Stroke of Genius."

India Paper Edition:
On thin, opaque, strong, India paper. What a satisfaction to own the *Merriam* Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! One half the thickness and weight of Regular Edition.

Regular Edition:
On strong book paper. Wt. 14¾ lbs. Size 12⅜ x 9¾ x 5 inches.

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc.
Mention this publication and receive FREE a set of pocket maps.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

The Burroughs Statement Machine

The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the *visible* printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and *sends them out on time*.

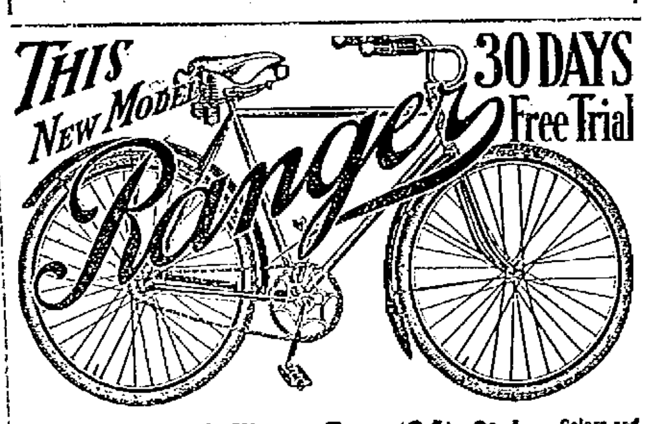
When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on *all* your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager,

Custom House St., Providence, R. I.



Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of *"Ranger"* Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from ***$11.75, $13.75, $15.75*** up. There is a ***MEAD*** Bicycle for ***every*** rider, at a price made possible only by our *FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER* sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries *at prices so low they will astonish you*. Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you *all charges prepaid* your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for *ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL*. This wonderful offer is *absolutely genuine*. No one criticises your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, *Electric Lighting Outfits*, all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for refitting your old Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at *HALF USUAL PRICES*. Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new *"RANGER."* You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of our "Bicycle" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. *DO NOT BUY* until you get it and our wonderful new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Get Free Rides.

To this day, under the terms of a treaty with the Pah Utes made in 1882, members of that tribe are entitled to free transportation in the state of Nevada on the Central Pacific line.

Fashionable.

Willie—Paw, what is a fashionable resort? Paw—A place where you can obtain the least comfort and the most style for the most money, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139 Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 1 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEW HOME

NO OTHER LIKE IT.
NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material insures life-long service at minimum cost. Insist on having the "NEW HOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

Known the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY

DEALER WANTED.

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

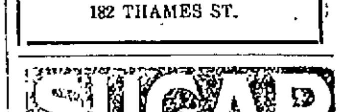
We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1700 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.



Many grocers now charge nine cents or more a pound for our price for finest grade granulated sugar is only 3 cents (when bought with other merchandise in our catalog as per special offer.) Send for Catalog No. 40 and see how much we can save you on groceries and merchandise of all kinds. Money-back guarantee with every article. Write for free Catalog NOW.
Reference: Federal Trust Co. Boston
NEW ENGLAND MERCANTILE CO.
India Street BOSTON, MASS.

3c WHEN BOUGHT WITH OTHER MERCHANDISE PER POUND

NOTICE.

WE WILL NOT

Sell Any More

COKE

UNTIL

Further Notice.

Newport Gas Light Co.

THAMES STREET.

Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, January 13, 1917.

President Wilson is preparing another peace note to send to fighting Europe. Of the art of writing "notes" the President is a past master.

The New Haven through trains will run into the Pennsylvania Station over the New York Connecting Railway, and over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad to South and West on or about March 1 next.

An amendment to the Panama canal act, designed to prevent the divorcement of the Sound steamship lines from the New Haven Railroad system, will shortly be presented in Congress. We hope it will soon become a law.

There is little prospect of peace in Europe for the next six months at least. In our opinion some of the hardest fighting is yet to come. One side or the other will have to cry "sufficient" before war stops. Thus far it is comparatively a drawn game.

The German Ambassador von Bernstorff has allowed it to be known that Germany will never voluntarily consent to give back Alsace and Lorraine to France or allow Constantinople to be taken from her Mahometan ally. This might as well end all peace talk for the present.

The fact may not be generally appreciated but Woodrow Wilson was re-elected President on last Monday, January 8, at which time the electors met in their various states and cast their votes, the majority of which were for Wilson. Rhode Island cast her five votes for Hughes.

According to the Russell Sage Foundation, which has been investigating the employment of women in American munitions plants, many of the 4000 women employed at the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge plant at Bridgeport work until 10 p. m., and after two hours' rest resume work at midnight.

Gov. McCall of Massachusetts advocated a state-wide, non-contributory old age pension and health insurance system in his inaugural address Thursday, involving expenditure of not less than $10,000,000 per annum and possibly $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. This greatly surprised the leaders it is said, and probably stands no chance of becoming a law.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport National Bank was held on Tuesday, when the following directors were elected: Dr. William A. Sherman, Col. Henry C. Stevens, Jr., William E. Dennis, Jr., George W. Sherman, William Stevens. The directors elected officers as follows: President, George W. Sherman; Vice President, William A. Sherman; Cashier, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Assistant Cashier, William Stevens.

Ex-Governor W. L. Douglas, shoe manufacturer of Brockton, says he has discovered a satisfactory substitute for leather which can be manufactured much cheaper than leather. It can be made into serviceable shoes to retail at not more than $3 a pair. He predicts still higher prices for leather. There is as much leather produced as formerly, but consumption has been greatly increased by its use for automobile upholstering and for shoes for European armies.

The President hereafter is going to be more careful so that his "peace" messages shall not leak out before he delivers them. He is said to be provoked by the character of the speculation indulged in by the press, and particularly as to measures he is credited with having in view to keep the peace movement alive. He believes this speculation is dangerous, not only to the success of peace effort but to the safety of the United States. It will be just as well for the President to be a little more cautious in the future.

The majority in Congress propose to tax everything and everybody in sight. It is proposed by them to put a tax of five per cent. on all articles now on the free list and an increase of 10 per cent. on the dutiable list. Special taxes are to be on levied sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa. Anyone who earns $1000 a year is to be taxed, additional taxes are to be levied on excess profits of corporations, increased taxes are to be placed on inheritances, and all articles in cold storage will have a graduated tax. It looks as though people might soon be taxed for the air they breathe.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma has introduced a joint resolution providing that any federal judge who shall henceforth declare any act of Congress unconstitutional shall thereby forfeit his place on the bench, and the President shall nominate his successor. His dismissal is to be based on the ground of "judicial usurpation" and violation of his constitutional obligation of "good behavior." This is going some in an attempt to intimidate the courts of the land. The resolution will doubtless be consigned to oblivion where it belongs. What are the courts for except to interpret the laws and see if our so-called learned law makers kept within the bounds of the constitution.

Committee of 25.

The new committee of 25 of the representative council held its first meeting of the year on Monday evening, when organization was perfected by the election of George W. Bacheller, Jr., as chairman. Mr. Bacheller announced the appointment of the various sub-committees, and these later organized by the election of chairmen and secretaries. A new sub-committee was created this year to consider the recommendations in Mayor Burdick's inaugural address, and the Mayor will be invited to come before this committee to explain the details further of some of his recommendations.

The sub-committees as appointed and organized are as follows:

Schools—T. I. H. Powel, chairman; G. W. Bacheller, Jr., secretary; William G. Kerr, John P. Casey, James W. Sullivan.

Police, Parks and Public Buildings—Horace P. Beck, chairman; E. Voigt, Jr., secretary; Fred W. Winsor, Harold A. Peckham, Bruce Butterton.

Streets and Highways—F. W. Lawton, chairman; Edward A. Martin, secretary; Edward A. Sherman, William Andrews, Jr., William Williams.

Fire Department—George N. Buckhout, chairman; George M. Battene, secretary; William G. Landers, John E. O'Neill, Mortimer A. Sullivan.

Board of Health—Max Levy, chairman; John R. Austin, secretary; Thomas E. Sherman, Daniel P. Connerton, Michael F. Kelly.

City Officials—Daniel P. Connerton, chairman; T. I. H. Powel, secretary; George M. Battene, John R. Austin, James W. Sullivan.

Mayor's Inaugural—George N. Buckhout, chairman; William Andrews, Jr., secretary; E. A. Sherman, George W. Bacheller, Jr., M. A. Sullivan.

Providence Postmastership.

Congressman O'Shaunessy has recommended his clerk and partner, Lewis A. McGowan for Postmaster of Providence and there is a glorious row growing in the ranks of the Democracy on the subject. National Committeeman Quinn has filed a protest against McGowan's appointment, on the ground that he does not live in Providence, that he is too young for the office, etc. The objections seem to be too numerous to mention. The prominent members of the party seem to have been overlooked by the Congressman. Among those who had been mentioned for the place are Thomas P. Haven, who two years ago was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District; Col. Thomas H. Donahue, a former chairman of the Democratic city committee; Addison P. Munroe, candidate for Governor at the recent election; Jerome M. Fitzgerald; Robert Grieve, Joseph F. Cole and State Chairman Francis E. Sullivan.

Early Savings Institutions.

It is a fact that the Savings bank system in this country is now one hundred years old. The first institution of this kind was started in Philadelphia in December, 1816, one hundred years ago last month and a colored waiter has the honor of making the first deposit of five dollars. Boston claims the honor of the first chartered Savings bank. They knew the value of advertising in those days, for soon after this bank was chartered the Common was placarded all over with signs advertising the bank. Some of them were very expressive as for instance: "If you contemplate matrimony you will need a bank account for safety." The Savings Bank of Newport followed some two years later in 1819, and the Island Savings Bank came along in 1873, being now 44 years old.

Plain Statement of Fact.

Samuel Harden Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., has sent the following cablegram to the Morning Post of London. "The statement of your Washington correspondent that there is danger of America entering the war on the side of Germany is a gross insult to the grain and conscience of the American people. If the final moment of peril should require it, our flag would stand beside yours in maintaining the common rights of mankind." Mr. Church is an official of Pennsylvania Railroad. He has written a life of Oliver Cromwell and other historical works.

Our troops that have been summering and wintering in Mexico at the cost of many millions are to come home. They went down there to capture Villa, but the agile bandit is still as lively as ever, while our troops came near being captured by Wilson's best friend, the imbecile Carranza. Two or three years ago we sent a big fleet of war vessels to Vera Cruz to make the bandit salute the flag. After they got there the President evidently forgot what he sent the fleet for, and after long delays and several millions expense, with the loss of several lives, he called it home with no flag salute. Now Gen. Pershing and the army that has been rusticating in the cactus plains and sand hills of that God-forsaken country come home and leave Villa to slaughter women and children at will. Can anyone imagine anything more imbecile than the President's Mexican policy.

The allied nations have replied to the German "peace" proposals and the war will still go on. The Allies demand a restoration of invaded territory, indemnity for damage and a guarantee of permanent peace. Justice must be done to Belgium.

Wheat in Chicago has this week reached the two dollar a bushel mark, which is the highest figure for many years.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly has not accomplished a great deal during the second week of the session except to organize and to elect various State officers in grand committee. Now that these elections are out of the way, the Legislature is expected to get down to business, although there have not been many matters of great importance introduced as yet.

The two houses went into grand committee on Thursday for the election of State officers, including a State Auditor to succeed the late Charles C. Gray. Hon. Robert S. Burlingame of this city was a candidate for this position but at the party caucus on Wednesday he was defeated by Senator Philip H. Wilbour of Little Compton and Senator Wilbour was elected in grand committee. Senator Wilbour is the floor leader of the Senate and as his services are greatly in demand on the floor it is doubtful if he will resign at present.

At the grand committee session, James Anthony of Middletown was re-elected sheriff of Newport County, Sydney D. Harvey of Newport clerk of the Superior Court, Hugh B. Baker, justice of the First District Court, and George H. Kelley clerk of the First District Court.

The Speaker announced the House committee on Tuesday, there being a number of changes from last year. Max Levy of Newport was promoted from the corporations to the judiciary committee, making two Newport men on that committee, Fletcher W. Lawton having been re-appointed. Henry K. Littlefield of New Shoreham was changed from the committee on fisheries to education. The Newport County members received committee appointments as follows:

Newport: Fletcher W. Lawton, judiciary; Frederick B. Coggeshall finance; Max Levy, judiciary and rules and orders; William A. Maher, militia; James J. Martin, fisheries.

Jamestown: George W. Peckham, labor legislation.

New Shoreham: Henry K. Littlefield, education.

Middletown: Henry I. Chase, State property.

Portsmouth: Robert H. Manchester, labor legislation.

Tiverton: Charles A. Hambly, Jr., corporations.

Little Compton: Rufus F. Peckham, Chairman of fisheries.

William H. Jackson of this city was re-appointed assistant doorkeeper of the House, and George R. Seaforth a page.

Sidney Woollett.

Sidney Woollett, one of the best known elocutionists in this country and for many years a resident of Newport, died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Monday at the age of 71 years.

He was born in London, Eng, Aug. 11, 1845, graduated from Douai College in France and gained no small reputation as a reciter of Shaksperian plays and as an elocutionist before coming to this country about 1870.

For many years he went back and forth between the United States and England in the pursuit of his profession, gradually spending more and more time on this side of the Atlantic. Until 16 years ago he lived in Newport, R. I., but since 1902 had lived in Boston or its suburbs. He formerly owned the house at Mary and Clarke streets, now owned and occupied by ex-Mayor Boyle.

Mr. Woollett was a friend of the late Edwin Booth and other great actors, and in 1897 decided to try his luck upon the legitimate stage. He gathered together a company of his own and presented "The Merchant of Venice" at the Park Theatre, Boston, playing Shylock with great success. Mr. Woollett's activities as an elocutionist continued until very recently and he acquired a great reputation in this field.

He was married to Julia Dwinelle of Tully, N. Y., who survives him; also two sons, Ralph Woollett and Sidney D. Woollett of Boston, and two daughters, Miss Christine Woollett and Miss Anna Woollett, a sister in the Sacred Heart Order.

Women's Auxiliary Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. was held on Tuesday when officers were elected and reports of the various officers were read. The new officers are as follows:—

Honorary Chairman—Mrs. Stephen B. Luce.

Acting Chairman Mrs. William Ennis.

Honorary First Vice President—Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Honorary Second Vice President—Mrs. Thomas J. Emery.

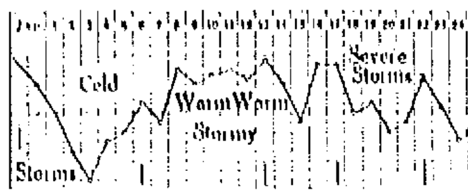
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles M. Thomas.

Secretary—Mrs. Livingston Hunt.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, Mrs. John Borland, Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mrs. Richard E. Derby, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Mrs. Walter G. Holcombe, Mrs. Joseph Howland, Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Mrs. Cyril B. Judge, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. T. A. Lawton, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mrs. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Mrs. R. F. McMillan, Mrs. Luke McNamee, Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, Mrs. George E. Sage, Mrs. William S. Sims, Mrs. Louis R. de Steigner, Mrs. David F. Sellers, Mrs. Walker Smith, Miss Stone, Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Miss Varnum.

The Democrats in the General Assembly fought hard against the election of State Auditor and the Judge of the district court for Bristol County. In the latter instance they had the help of some Republicans.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



January temperatures will average about normal. Warm periods near 8, 11, 13, 22, and 31 and cool periods near 3, 7, 15, 20, 21 in 127, on meridian 90. A little earlier west of that line and a little later east of it. Coldest of month near January 3. Storms will be of greatest intensity near 11, 20 and 31 and most rain near these dates. Most rain in eastern and north Pacific slope sections. Excessive rains in Central America. Not much precipitation in great central valleys. Northern Rockies will get deep snows.

Copyrighted 1916 by W. T. Foster.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1917.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 16 to 19, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21. High temperatures will precede and a cold wave follow this storm. It will inaugurate a series of the greatest storms of the month and we give a last warning to all our readers to be prepared for bad winter weather during the week centering on Jan. 19.

As we expect the precipitation of January to shift to the northern Rockies, north Pacific slope and Alaska, therefore we expect the storms of January to be most severe in the northwest where precipitation will be greatest. But after these storms have gathered their energies in the precipitation Sections of the northwest they will continue to be fierce storms east of Rockies. We are expecting double the precipitation for January in and west of Rockies as compared with east of Rockies. Fierce storms are expected on the great lakes.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Jan. 19 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of 20, plains sections 21, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 22, eastern sections 23, reaching Newfoundland about January 24. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a continuation of the great storms and will be particularly severe in and west of the northern Rockies where deep and drifting snows are expected. These great storms are usually double, one part of them affecting the West Indies, but the winter West India storms are usually of less force than those that occur August, September, October. Shipping interests should expect unusually severe weather off our southern coast during the week centering on January 19.

February will get its most severe weather during the week centering on February 5. A great storm wave will cross continent causing a thaw, followed by a long spell of cold weather. Storms will be unusually severe during first week of February. Precipitation will begin to lessen in our great northwest and will slowly shift to northwest Europe.

We have found that the forces that cause the ocean evaporations—which supply atmospheric humidity and locate precipitation—in some way increases insect life in the ocean waters. The small fish go after the insects of the ocean, the big fish follow the small ones and the shark follow the large fish. The great evaporation district has, for two summers, been southeast of the United States, hence the congregation of fish, including shark, on our eastern coasts. The evaporation district the coming summer will be near the northwest of Great Britain and Scotland will get the common fish and the shark. The Carnegie Institution might do well to investigate this subject if it is not too cowardly to approach a lead toward planetary meteorology.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

The Aquidneck Dairymen's Association continued their series of lectures for the winter by presenting last week at the Town Hall Mr. John C. Orcutt of Vermont, for the past four years secretary of the agricultural committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. An able lecture was given upon the subject "What a community must do to make a farm pay a continual profit." Some 40 slides were shown which had been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce showing trade routes all over the world both by land and sea, the centres of the world where produce and creatures are the most largely raised, and what community work has accomplished in different sections.

Mrs. Kate Bailey held an all-day meeting of the Oliphant Club on Friday last at her home on the West Road, the time having been spent in Red Cross Work. The work will be continued as an all-day affair this week with Mrs. Bailey.

The Free Library Association held their annual meeting at the Public Library, West Main Road, on Saturday. The officers were all re-elected: President, Henry I. Chase; Vice President, Mrs. Kate Bailey; Secretary, Albert L. Chase; Treasurer, John L. Simmons; Trustees, Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester, Miss Amma R. Chase, Alvin Simmons. The officers presented their annual report.

A miscellaneous shower was given Miss Lilian Baxter of Portsmouth at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman by their daughter, Miss Dorothy Sherman, on Friday evening, the guests being members of St. Monica's Society of St. Mary's Church, of which Miss Sherman is vice president. The early evening was spent at cards. it having been so arranged that Miss Baxter should be at the central table beneath the chandelier. As the last game was finished a shower of gifts descended upon her from among the pine branches decorating the lights, these having been secretly released by the hostess.

The schools of the town re-opened Monday after a two weeks' recess during the holidays.

District Superintendent Rev. J. Francis Cooper, D. D., of Providence, conducted on Tuesday evening at the Methodist Parsonage the fourth quarterly conference. The following officers were elected:—Trustees, Charles Peckham, Millard F. Smith, Ashton C. Barker, Alden P. Barker, James H. Barker, James T. Peckham, Arthur W. Chase, Fred P. Webber and William L. Brown; Stewards, Alden P. Barker, recording; Wm. J. Peckham, district; John H. Peckham, William L. Brown, Charles Peckham, Nathan B. Brown, Mrs. Abram A. Brown, Miss Ellen E. Smith, Mrs. Lydia B. Chace, Arthur W. Chase, Mrs. Arthur W. Chase, Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, Fred P. Webber, Miss Sarah E. Peckham, Miss Sarah I. Peckham, Miss Elizabeth A. Peckham, Edward E. Peckham, George Irish, and Miss Hattie E. Brown.

William L. Brown was appointed a reserve district steward to attend the Providence meeting May 9th. He was also re-elected as assistant recording steward. Miss Ellen E. Smith was appointed communion steward. The delegates to the Layman's Association to be held in Providence March 30th were as follows: William L. Brown and Edward E. Peckham; Reserves, Alden P. Barker and John H. Peckham.

As the pastor, Rev. Walter P. Buck, had publicly tendered his resignation at the afternoon church service on Nov. 26th, this announcement came as no surprise at the quarterly conference, although deeply regrette both by the parish and the district superintendent. Conditions point to many changes at the annual conference.

A large congregation filled the Berkeley Memorial Chapel Sunday morning, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Bishop of the Diocese, officiating, assisted by Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee. The Bishop expressed much sympathy for the parish in their loss of Rev. John B. Diman of whom he spoke in the highest terms. The Bishop has been unable as yet to secure anyone and will again officiate next Sunday, the Chapel to be supplied for the present by visiting clergymen.

Two candidates were baptized Sunday at the afternoon service at the M. E. Church and three received into full membership. There was also a celebration of Holy Communion Rev. Walter P. Buck officiating. There was an evening praise service and address.

During the service at the Church of the Holy Cross the rector read in full the names of the Sunday School children who had been regular in attendance at the church services.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JANUARY 1917.

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Morn	Water Eve
13 Sat	7 13	4 35	10 05	10 49	11 18
14 Sun	7 13	4 36	11 18	11 51	
15 Mon	7 12	4 38	mor	12 54	12 21
16 Tues	7 12	4 39	12 15	12 56	1 17
17 Wed	7 11	4 40	1 20	1 58	2 19
18 Thur	7 11	4 41	2 30	2 52	3 21
19 Fri	7 10	4 42	3 41	3 51	4 17

Full Moon Jan. 8 2.42m. Morning
Moon's last qr. Jan. 16 6.42m. Morning
New Moon Jan. 23 2.40m. Morning
First qr. Jan. 29 8.02m. Evening

DEATHS.

In this city, 5th inst., Charles Clark, in his 73d year.

In this city, 6th inst., Howe avenue, opposite Morton Park, Eugene Sullivan.

In this city, 7th inst., Maudena Vars, wife of Jacob K. Ziesel, in her 80th year.

In this city 6th inst., John William, son of the late Anton and Ellen Peters.

In this city, 7th inst., John Block, in his 75th year.

In this city, 8th inst., James, son of Rudolph and Nellie Martland, aged 6 years.

In this city, 8th inst., William Miller, aged 65 years.

In this city, 9th inst., suddenly, Francis Fitzgerald, son of Francis and Margaret Fitzgerald.

In this city, 9th inst., Earle L. Pike, aged 8 years.

In this city, 10th inst., Medora J., daughter the late Joseph and Prudence H. Chace of Fall River.

In this city, 10th inst., Catherine J., widow of John J. Donovan.

In this city, Jan. 10, Louisa Hammett, widow of John Henry Tilley.

In this city, 10th inst., William P., son of Thomas and the late Annie James.

In this city, Jan. 11, at his residence, 29 Rhode Island avenue, Robert Kerr, aged 65 years.

In New Bedford, 6th inst., Hannah F. Sullivan, formerly of this city.

In Portsmouth, 5th inst., Elizabeth A., widow of Edward Amy, in her 81d year.

In Middletown, 11th inst., Hannah F., widow of William C. Stoddard, in her 86th year.

In Portsmouth, 8th inst., Martha F., wife of William B. Spooner.

In Providence, 7th inst., Henry O. Drew, in his 80th year; 7th inst., John Lyndon; 8th inst., Henrietta Browell, widow of Thomas A. Jenckes; 7th inst., George Lamar Collins, son of George and Anna Taft Collins, aged 64 years; 8th inst., Sabina M., widow of William H. Stanley, in her 8th year; 8th inst., Susan J., widow of Alexander Macdougall, in her 78th year; 8th inst., Esther Thurston, wife of Charles H. Merriman; 8th inst., William Y. Potter, in his 88th year; 8th inst., William Edgar Keyes, in his 68th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other states, away from Newport and wishing to ascertain for themselves or friends regarding real estate, houses furnished and unfurnished and farms or sites for building can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

[illegible]

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings In Various Parts of New England

Two motormen were killed in a collision of cars near Meyville, N. Y.

Michael Walsh, 60, was struck and killed by a freight train at Woburn, Mass.

Michael O'Neil, 50, was found dead from gas poisoning on the floor of his room at Boston.

George A. A. Warren of Dedham, Mass., broke through the ice while skating and was drowned.

Horace C. Clement, 61, merchant and postmaster of Nashua, N. H., died suddenly as a result of a severe cold.

The number of persons placed on probation in the courts of Massachusetts during the last year reached 28,841.

General Henry Parsons, 78, a veteran of the Civil war and five times mayor of Marlboro, Mass., died in that city.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, 68, died at Boston from burns sustained when she dropped a lighted match among some papers in a closet.

One hundred employes in three shoe factories at Salem, Mass., went on strike when refused a 15 percent increase in wages.

Henry Coll, 70-year-old president of the Henry Coll Shoe company, Brockton, was married to his housekeeper, Abbie H. English, 36.

"Dr." Jane Bishop was held at Boston for investigation by the grand jury, charged in two counts with having performed criminal operations.

George H. Bothfeld, a former clerk in the Salem, Mass., postoffice, was sentenced to a year and a day in jail for embezzling money from the mails.

Henry Philbrook, 50, and Samuel Dowden, 45, and nine horses were burned to death when fire destroyed a large barn and wagon shed at Melrose, Mass.

A large touring car, beyond the control of its driver, crashed onto a sidewalk at Taunton, Mass., injuring Thomas Dolan, 65, so seriously that he died.

Feb. 12 has been designated by Health Commissioner Mahoney as "rat day" in Boston, when concentrated efforts will be made to exterminate the rodents.

O. F. Benson of Brattleboro, Vt., was elected president of the New England Agricultural Fairs association, replacing C. E. Hodgkins of Northampton, Mass.

Franklin W. Carpenter, 16, was killed at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in the presence of his mother when he accidentally discharged a rifle which he had borrowed for a hunting trip.

About fifty of the most prominent shoe manufacturers and retail shoe dealers of New England left Boston on a business tour of the leading shoe manufacturing centres of the west.

A bottle of whisky found by children of Mr. and Mrs. Elionoe Ouillette, in their home at Biddeford, Me., was responsible for the death of their 5-year-old daughter, Germaine.

Five men rescued from the schooner Lena F. Oxner only a few minutes before the vessel went to the bottom arrived at Boston on the fishing schooner Catherine, which effected the rescue.

Lucia Calsagno, aged 3, one of the youngest inmates of Boston's consumptive hospital, died, it has just become known, two months ago, as a result of being scalded in a bathtub at the institution.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Grinnell, who secured a divorce from Dr. Francis B. Grinnel, instructor at the Harvard medical school, wins the custody of their three children and is awarded $12,000 a year as alimony.

Rev. J. W. Williams, 57, pastor of the Free Baptist church at Plymouth, N. H., and his son, Carl, 11, were killed when the sleigh in which they were driving was hit on a grade crossing by a train.

Because her husband refused to get up and go to work in the morning was one of the reasons given by Mrs. Isabel V. Hoffman of Portland, Me., for asking for a divorce from Elwood Hoffman. A decree was granted to her.

The authorities of Boston university appointed Josephine J. Eschenbrenner as lecturer in the department of secretarial studies of the college of business administration. She is the first woman so to be appointed.

"Don't tell my big pappy. I will die in his place." This pathetic little note, found beside the body of 14-year-old Charles L. R. J. Ward, gave the reason for his committing suicide at Lawrence, Mass., by taking poison.

Alfred S. Roe, past department commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R. and ex-state senator, died suddenly at his home at Worcester. He was superintendent of evening schools and literary editor of the Worcester Gazette.

[illegible]

EARLY PEACE IS PRECLUDED

Allies' Reply to Wilson Puts It Virtually Out of Question

TERMS CONSIDERED SEVERE

Include Restoration of Countries Now Occupied by Central Powers, With Indemnities, Evacuation of Territories Now Occupied by Enemy and Expulsion of Turks From Europe

Washington, Jan. 12.—The entente reply to President Wilson's peace note and the German reply to the allies' rejection of the central powers peace note were issued yesterday.

The entente reply was transmitted through Ambassador Sharp from Paris. The latest German message was issued through the Overseas News Agency to representatives of all neutral countries.

The two notes issued by the opposing sides in the war each charge the opposition with responsibility for the conflict, with repeated violations of international law and with offenses against humanity.

The entente allies, replying to President Wilson's peace note in a joint communication, express the belief that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace that will assure their reparation, restitution and such guarantees as they consider are essential.

In a separate note the Belgian government expresses its desire for peace, but declares it could only accept a settlement which would assure its reparation and security in the future.

President Wilson's next move now becomes the centre of attention. It will not be decided upon until a careful and detailed study of the replies of both the central powers and the entente has been made.

Both the communications, made public by the state department, are dated Jan. 10, and were transmitted in translation from the French texts through Ambassador Sharp at Paris.

The entente reply is regarded in all quarters here as putting an early peace virtually out of the question, but still leaving an open door for the president to make further efforts.

The official view on first consideration is that it constitutes a complete answer to the president's note.

German diplomats regard the reply as even more severe than they expected. They declared it evidence that the enemies of Germany are waging a war of conquest to crush and dismember her. The Germanic allies, they declared, never would agree to any such terms.

Following is a summary of allies' peace terms:

Restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, with suitable indemnities.

The evacuation of the invaded sections of France, Russia and Roumania, with just reparation.

The restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their populations. This is thought specially intended to provide for the restitution to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

The expulsion of the Turks from Europe, which would provide for the cession of Constantinople and the Straits to Russia.

The liberation of Italians, Slavs, Roumanians and others from foreign domination, which would provide for the cession to Italy of the Austrian territory sought by her, and for the creation of new boundaries in the Balkans.

The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement based alike upon the principle of nationalities and the right of all peoples to the full enjoyment of full security and free economic development. This is expected to cover a wide variety of "guarantees" which can only be fully discussed in actual conference.

No mention is made of the conquered German colonies or the specific gains desired by Great Britain.

Wants $12,000,000 to Build Cruisers

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary Daniels appealed to congress for $12,000,000 to add to navy yard construction facilities, because of the failure of private builders to submit bids for the battle cruisers and scout cruisers.

Violated American Neutrality

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Franz Bopp, German consul general here, and four of his attaches or employees were found guilty by a jury in the United States district court of having violated this country's neutrality.

Woman Arises From Coffin

Brownwood, Tex., Jan. 11.—Arising from her casket as services for her funeral began, Mrs. Grace Jones escaped being buried alive by a matter of minutes. Mrs. Jones had been pronounced dead of pneumonia.

Webb-Kenyon Law Upheld

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Webb-Kenyon law, designed to prevent liquor shipments from "wet" to "dry" states, was declared constitutional by the supreme court by a vote of 7 to 2.

A burglar, on being frightened from a building in Exeter, N. H., fled, leaving an automobile behind him.

Captain Peter Warr of the schooner Lizzie Lane of Eastport, Me., was struck by the mainboom and killed.

Chester Ledeu, 21, was asphyxiated at Pittsfield, Mass., by gas from a range he was using to heat water.

"SILENT PICKETING" AT WHITE HOUSE

Suffragists to Guard Gates Until Fourth of March

Washington, Jan. 11.—Twelve women with suffrage banners stood at the main gates of the White House grounds yesterday, inaugurating what leaders of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage call mildly militant "silent picketing," to force their cause upon President Wilson's attention.

"Pickets" were at the two entrances from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark, their ranks being relieved from time to time, and it was announced that other gates would be guarded daily until March 4, when the suffragists plan to close their campaign for a federal amendment with a big parade.

The women, wearing yellow, purple and white ribbons across their chests, stood three on either side of the gates, over each of which was held a banner inscribed "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

White House officials and the city police made no effort to interfere and it was said that as long as the women created no disorder no official attention would be paid to them.

The president himself passed the "pickets" only once, and then was not recognized by the women. Mrs. Wilson passed in and out several times.

THAW TRIES SUICIDE

Slashed Throat and Wrist With Razor, but May Recover

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Harry K. Thaw under indictment in New York with two so-called body guards for an alleged attack on Frederick Gump, Jr., 19 years old, in a New York hotel, attempted suicide in an apartment house while the police or virtually every city in the east were searching for him as a fugitive from justice.

A poison tablet, found in a pocket of Thaw's clothing at the hospital, led to a belief that Thaw might also have sought to make certain of death by swallowing poison. Doctors promptly applied a stomach pump.

Mrs. Tacot, who occupied the house, discovered Thaw lying in bed, fully clad. The bed clothes were pulled over him, and above them was his chinchilla overcoat. The razor, blood stained, lay upon the floor by the side of the bed. Thaw moved his head from side to side, but said nothing. Mrs. Tacot notified the police.

FAILURE OF RUSSIAN LOAN

Dissolution of Syndicate of Boston and New York Underwriters

New York, Jan. 12.—Dissolution of the syndicate of New York and Boston bankers which some months ago underwrote $25,000,000 of five-year 5½ per-cent Russian government bonds was announced.

It is understood that fully 20 per cent of the total amount issued remained unsold.

The attitude of the federal reserve board in warning domestic banks and investors against commitments in foreign issues is said to have militated against the success of the Russian issue.

TO POST THEIR PICTURES

Judge Adopts Novel Method to Discourage Wife Beaters

Kansas City, Jan. 12.—Judge Brady put into effect in the police court, a new idea among deterrents for wife beaters.

Hereafter, the judge announced, every man convicted before him of beating his wife will have his picture taken and posted in the city hall lobby, with his name and court record.

CORNWALLIS IS SUNK

Thirteen Men Lost When British Warship Is Hit by Torpedo

London, Jan. 12.—The sinking of the British warship Cornwallis by a submarine in the Mediterranean was announced by the admiralty. The seaplane carrier Ben-My-Chree also has been sunk.

Thirteen men from the Cornwallis are missing and are believed to have been killed by the explosion.

Street Car Conductor Leaves $500,000

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Henry Torborg died here, leaving a fortune of $500,000, most of it accumulated during the last forty years while conductor of a street car. He was 73 years old and died while at work. Torborg invested his savings in real estate that greatly enhanced in value.

Cashier and $2400 Missing

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 10.—The embezzlement of $2400 from the branch of Swift & Co. came to light when the manager of the branch asked the police to assist in locating the cashier, Cornelius B. Statts, who has been missing since the money was stolen last Saturday.

Death of Steel Magnate

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—Charles C. Ramsey, 54, president of the Crucible Steel company of America, died in a hospital here. Ramsey was widely known in the steel industry.

The death rate of Boston last year, 16.72 per 1000, was the lowest in the history of the city, save that of 1915, which was 16.06.

Potatoes have reached $4.25 a barrel at Houlton, Me. A shortage of cars is feared and buyers expect to see a still higher price.

PICTURESQUE FIGURE GONE

Colonel Cody, Famous Indian Fighter, Dies at Denver

WON WORLD-WIDE RENOWN

Engaged in Many Occupations, in All of Which He Made Good—Won Title of "Buffalo Bill" in 1867—His Later Years Spent in the Show Business on Two Continents

Denver, Jan. 11.—Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), noted plainsman and scout, breathed his last yesterday afternoon.

The most romantic figure left over from the thrilling days of Indian fights and clashes with white renegades—a figure at once the ideal and despair of every red-blooded boy in America; remnant of an organization that once roamed the plains of the fast vanishing wild west, disappeared with the death of Buffalo Bill.

Hero of hundreds of cheaply bound paper books designed to catch the youthful eye, and foremost figure in book after book of Morocco-bound, treasured adventure tale, he was the idol of boys, old and young, the country over.

Mule driver, pony express driver, stage driver, scout, soldier, hunter, showman—are a few of the occupations embraced in the picturesque career of Cody. From the day that his father was killed in a fight that gave "bloody Kansas" its name, William F. Cody was never idle.

Cody was born in Scott county, Ia., Feb. 26, 1846. At the age of 15, already a man in size and strength, he had been herder, messenger and stage driver, and had won a name as a dead shot and a horseman with few equals. Under General Johnston he saw his first Indian fighting. The civil war found him a private in the Seventh Kansas cavalry, an active "Jayhaywker" regiment, and for more than ten years after the close of the war he saw service, first as scout and later as chief of scouts, in the Indian wars. He won fame by killing in single combat the Indian chief, Yellow Hand, knife against tomahawk.

In 1867 he won his title of "Buffalo Bill." It was then that a gang of 1200 men were laying the tracks of the Kansas Pacific across the plains, and were famishing for fresh meat. Cody volunteered to furnish the meat and in eighteen months, with his horse Brigham and his favorite breach-loader, "Lucretia Borgia," he killed 4280 bison.

Between times he was a deputy sheriff, justice of the peace in a turbulent Nebraska town, and served in the Nebraska legislature.

Late in the seventies Cody had tried acting in a melodrama of the west, and it was the success of this which led to the formation of the Wild West show with which his name was linked for more than three decades. He collected a motley company of Indians, cowboys, scouts, trappers and animals and produced his show first in Omaha on May 17, 1883. In 1887 he took his show to Europe and won great success in London and the big cities on the continent. He later made another successful tour of Europe with his troupe.

But "Buffalo Bill" realized that without changes and improvements his show could not live forever. So he imported from Europe whole companies of English lancers, French and German light cavalry and South American vaqueros.

In 1910, at the age of 64, he made what he called his "farewell tour." He had secured for himself a big ranch in Wyoming, near the town named in his honor, where he could resume as much of his early life as he wanted to. But the fire of adventure was still burning within him. Now and then he would invite a company of friends for a long hunting trip in the Rockies, and on these trips he would try to soothe his "fighting nerve."

But these did not avail, and "Buffalo Bill" at the age of 70 again joined his old show, the ownership of which had come into the hands of the circus firm of Ringling Bros. In 1916 he changed his allegiance and toured the country as the leading feature of the "101 Ranch" show. He was still as straight as an arrow, vigorous and commanding.

Cody was married in 1866 to St. Louis to Miss Louise Frederici.

Ten Years For Killing Woman

Providence, Jan. 11.—Albert A. Owen was found guilty of murder in the second degree in killing Mrs. Bessie E. Blanchard during a quarrel at the home of her husband, and was sentenced to ten years in the state prison.

Liquor Ads Barred From Mails

Washington, Jan. 12.—Transmission in the mails of liquor advertisements into states which prohibit such advertising or solicitation, is barred by a bill passed by the senate. It now goes to the house.

Bank Wrecker Gets Seven Years

New York, Jan. 8.—Edward H. Hatch, whose juggling of accounts of the Mutual Trust company of Orange wrecked that institution, was sentenced to seven full years in state prison.

Mrs. Bridget McCarthy, 75, a widow, was burned to death in a fire at her home at Boston. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Within three days of observing the 72d anniversary of his birth Henry F. Bowtell committed suicide at Bellows Falls, Vt., by hanging.

WIPED OUT BY AN EXPLOSION

Plant Filling Munitions Order Covered Eighty Acres

New York, Jan. 12.—The plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company, one half mile east of Kingsland, N. J., in which were stored hundreds of thousands of three inch shells destined for the British government, was destroyed by fire and a series of explosions which continued for four hours.

So far as could be learned no one was killed or injured, although it was said seventeen workmen were missing. No estimate of the loss was obtainable, but it was said it might reach $1,000,000.

Approximately 1400 men were employed in the plant, which covered about eighty acres of ground. No munitions were manufactured at Kingsland, but the plant was used for the filling of shells, the chief constituent used being trinitrotoluol, one of the most powerful explosives known.

While it was estimated that nearly 500,000 shells exploded, primary fuses or caps had not been attached to them, and consequently their detonation did not cause the havoc that follows their explosion when used on European battle fronts.

APPEAL FROM HARVARD

Plan to Raise $10,000,000 Fund to Aid the University.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Harvard University will receive an endowment fund of $10,000,000, if the plan of Thomas W. Lamont, '92, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and member of the Harvard endowment committee, is carried out.

The campaign is intended to reach every one of the living Harvard men, and is the largest campaign of its kind ever undertaken by an educational institution.

The object of the fund is to meet the urgent needs of the university such as betterment of salaries and providing money for the maintenance of large and costly equipment. There has been no time limit set on the raising of the fund, but it is expected that a large part of it will be raised before the next commencement.

The decision to carry a widespread, democratic appeal to all its graduates and friends through a representative committee of alumni comes as somewhat of an innovation in Harvard's finances.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Small's Attorneys Going to Supreme Court on Exceptions

Ossipee, N. H., Jan. 10.—Frederick L. Small, convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced by Judge Kivel to be hanged on Jan. 15, 1918. With the exception of the usual legal moves by Small's counsel, one of the most brutal murders in the history of New England is a closed chapter.

Small's attorneys will go to the supreme court on exceptions. They believe they have exceptions which will result in a new trial, especially the ones they took to the argument of Attorney General Tuttle.

GERMAN RAIDER AT LARGE

Ships Warned to Be on Lookout For Her on the Atlantic

Boston, Jan. 12.—Renewed radio warnings against a German raider were sent out at frequent intervals by allied patrol cruisers yesterday, notwithstanding reports in shipping circles that a raider had been sunk by a British cruiser. The warning, transmitted in French and English, read:

"Enemy raider may be met anywhere in Atlantic. Keep sharp lookout and take all necessary precautions."

The warning, according to shipping men, were sent out at more frequent intervals than they have been for several days past.

BABY'S HEAD A TERRIBLE SIGHT WITH CRADLE CAP

Scaly and Always Inflamed. Itched Terribly. She Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Healed in a Week.

"The use of —— soap caused my baby's head to be sore, and it was in a bad condition with cradle cap which made her head look as though it had a thick coating of dirt. Her head used to be scaly and always inflamed. It used to itch terribly and it irritated her so she could not sleep. It was a terrible sight.

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I got them. The cradle cap all disappeared in a week and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Leon E. Slayton, 1139 Broadway, W. Somerville, Mass., June 4, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, dandruff, itching scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

A SOLID BANKING CONNECTION

Is an important factor in every successful business. The Newport Trust Company which has advantages worth your consideration invites your account subject to check.

Travelers' checks issued.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Final Notice

MONDAY, January 15th

Is positively the latest date to secure a listing in the spring TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

All orders for contemplated changes, affecting directory listings during the period of this issue should be entered before 5 p. m., Monday, January 15, 1917.

issue of the

Providence Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street

Newport 6011 Newport

Winter Vacations In New England

Invigorating snow and ice sports in the White Mountains and the other wonderful hill regions of New Hampshire and Maine; the thrilling mile-long scoot on bob-sled or toboggan, snow-shoeing, skiing; skating, hockey, curling; ice-boating on mountain lakes.

For booklet describing outdoor winter pastimes in New England, write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the food.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

MACKENZIE & WINSLOW, Inc.

Successors to H. L. Marsh & Co.

Hay, Grain, Feed, Salt and Poultry Supplies

ELEVATOR, MARSH STREET,

STORE, 162 BROADWAY

Telephone, Elevator, 208 Store, 181

Congress Faces Big Deficit

Washington, Jan. 10.—Faced by a deficit estimated at $485,000,000, Democratic members of the house ways and means committee met to consider means of raising revenue. No decision was reached. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

Red Cross Needs Money

Washington, Jan. 8.—Americans are besought to refill the almost empty European relief fund of the American Red Cross in an open letter by Woodrow Wilson, as president of the Red Cross, made public at the society's headquarters.

Time to Hoist Storm Signals

New York, Jan. 10.—"Be brutal; sweetness and smiles are no longer effective," was the advice of Mme. Yvette Guilbert to New York suffragists. They said they would.

Dr. Ozias M. George, 75, known throughout New England as "The marrying justice of Bellows Falls," died at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Robert H. Park, 23, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany railroad, was run over and killed in the Worcester, Mass., train yard.

Winfield L. Cease, engineer on the Grand Trunk railway, who was injured in a collision on Dec. 24, died at a hospital at Berlin, N. H.

While her mother stood helpless and horrified, 5-year-old Margaret Gaucant was crushed to death beneath a Boston Elevated railway car.

Alfred Jette, 14, a page employed at the Harvard club, Boston, was caught in an elevator on the second floor of the club and crushed to death.

George A. Gardner, who gave the city of Boston a large sum of money for improvements, and who died on Aug. 6, left an estate valued at $3,-

TRAVEL AS AN EDUCATOR.

Seeing the World and Its Wonders Broadens the Mind.

Millions of people never travel. Rising day after day, they look out upon the same scenes, go through the same daily tasks and tumble into the same bed again at night, no different than they were the day before.

Each year thousands are traveling for the first time, not only the wealthy, but the middle class and even the poorest. They are coming to view travel not as an extravagance, but as the price of comfort, health, experience and knowledge. Ocean liners are veritable floating hotels, with ballrooms, promenades and conservatories, while trains are the last word in comfort with their thickly upholstered seats and handsomely appointed dining cars with up to the minute service.

The educational value of travel is beginning to have the greatest weight. Boys and girls who have been to the best schools help complete their education by seeing the world or such parts of it as their time and circumstances will permit. The grown up who is wise realizes the broadening influence of travel and counts each day well spent that brings him new experiences in foreign fields. No one can fail to be uplifted by seeing some of God's masterpieces or the handiwork of man in picture, sculpture, cathedral and splendid public edifices. Nor is it necessary to leave one's own country. There is plenty to be seen and learned in our home land if we will only go in search of it.—Kathleen Hills in Leslie's.

STANDARD TIME.

The Railroad Confusion That Existed Before Its Adoption.

Prior to 1883 time differences caused especially confusing complications on railroads in the United States. It was formerly customary for a road to use throughout large sections of its territory the local time of one of the principal cities through which it passed.

The result was that when two railroads met in some smaller town it frequently happened that they were running under widely different time systems. As many as five different kinds of time were thus simultaneously in use in a single town.

It was the need of an international standard of time that led to the prime meridian conference at Washington in 1882. This recommended the use of the Greenwich civil time, reckoned from zero up to twenty-four hours.

In accordance with this resolution and to remedy the aforementioned difficulty the United States and Canada selected a series of standard meridians differing in longitude from that of Greenwich, England, by exact multiples of 15 degrees.

On Oct. 18, 1883, a convention was called by W. F. Allen, secretary of the general railway time convention, which decided on the introduction of standard time, to take effect on Nov. 18, 1883, and on that day the change to the present system was made without any difficulty.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

How the Dust Gets In.

When the barometer falls the air around expands into a large volume, and the air inside the bookcase, the clothes closet and the cupboard also expands and forces itself out at every minute crevice. When the barometer rises again the air inside the cupboard, as well as outside, condenses and shrinks and the air is forced back into the cupboard to equalize the pressure, and along with the air in goes the dust. The smaller the crevice the stronger the jet of air, the farther goes the dirt. Witness the dirt tracks so often seen in imperfectly framed engravings or photographs. Remember, whenever you see the barometer rising, that an additional charge of dust is entering your cupboard and bureau drawers.

Grave Humor.

The punster is irrepressible. He even indites his jokes on tombstones. An epitaph in Waltham abbey informs us that Sir James Fullerton died "fuller of faith than of fears, fuller of resolutions than of pains, fuller of honor than of days."

There is another of Daniel Tears: "Though strange, yet true, full seventy years was his wife happy in her Tears."

This was written of an organist: "Here lies one blown out of breath who lived a merry life and died a Merideth."

Another says: "Here lies Thomas Hisdlestone. Reader, don't smile, but reflect as this tombstone you view that Death, who killed him, in a very short while will huddle a stone upon you."—Pearson's Weekly.

Easily Changed.

"Is your portable garage satisfactory?"

"Oh, yes," replied the suburban dweller; "it suits me very well, and I'm glad for my wife's sake that I bought the portable kind."

"Why so?"

"She's had it moved half a dozen times because she didn't think it looked well from the street."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Fixing the Carpet Sweeper.

The revolving brush of the ordinary carpet sweeper is driven by the friction of the wheels on which the sweeper runs against driving wheels on either end of the brush axle. To insure good friction the peripheries of all of these wheels are covered with tightly fitting rubber rings. In time these rings wear out, or the rubber becomes hardened and loses its grip. An efficient method of repairing a sweeper having imperfect or worn rubber rings is to cover the wheels with common electricians' tape, such as is employed for covering joints in wire. The tape should first be wound around the periphery of the wheel until a covering nearly equal to the thickness of the original ring is attained. This should then be secured in place by passing the tape around the ring and between the spokes of the wheels. The gripping power of the tape is fully equal to that of the original rubber rings, and the sweeper will be good for service until other parts wear out.

A Bridge Party in Japan.

It wasn't long after we landed before we saw the Japanese woman, the type that old Japan creates. She and some others were having a bridge party. Sounds inviting, but it wasn't. About twenty of them were driving piles for a new bridge. The sun was scorching, the timbers enormous and the man overseer was abusing them. For weren't they only women? Without education and with old Japan's idea of women crushing them down, they deemed themselves pretty fortunate to have even such work and the princely sum of 10 cents a day.

No, it isn't enough for old Japan that the women should have a baby every year. They must work, work like men and animals. In Nikko we could see from a distance a long line of bowed figures climbing the steep bank of the river Dafya, and on coming nearer we saw that they were old, old women, wrinkled and gray, carrying barrels—not baskets, but barrels of stone from the river bed to the road. Such is the reverence for age in Japan.—Jean Price in World Outlook.

Alaska.

Alaska is an outlying possession. Seward bought it of Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. He and it became a national joke for that generation, and except for "Seward's icebox" it attracted but little attention. Having more than half a million square miles in area, it is more than ten times larger than any state east of the Mississippi and contains mountain systems, valleys and mighty rivers. Switzerland could be lost around the base of Mount McKinley. It is only since Klondike days that Alaska has at all been taken seriously, and even from that date the development has come slowly. But Alaska has only been scratched. Alaska is the biggest prize in the Pacific ocean, its material possibilities are illimitable, and we are permitting it to stand utterly unprotected when with only a little care on our part it could be made impregnable.—Century.

New York's Great Bridges.

The five giant spans of steel, which, like gargantuan fingers, clutch the two sides of East river, binding New York and Brooklyn together, cost America's metropolis half as much as the Panama canal cost the federal government. Three of them, says the National Geographic Magazine, are suspended from cables the wires of which, if placed end to end, would more than twice girdle the earth. If placed side by side these five great structures would provide a roadway as wide as the Washington monument is high, and if placed end to end they would make a great bridge over six miles long.

Across the Brooklyn bridge alone 125,000 surface cars travel every twenty-four hours, with other vehicular traffic in proportion.

When Hawaii Was a Republic.

Hawaii was proclaimed a republic July 4, 1894. More than a year before Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed by a committee of public safety because of her attempts, it was claimed, to secure more absolute power. A provisional government was set up, which lasted until the islands were proclaimed a republic. Sanford B. Dole, former head of the provisional government, became president. Unsuccessful attempts had been made to conclude a treaty of annexation with the United States. The islands were finally annexed July 7, 1898, as a war measure, the United States being then at war with Spain. They were organized a territory June 14, 1900. Ex-President Dole was appointed governor by President McKinley.

An Odd Bequest.

The following is one of the oddest bequests ever recorded in a last testament. It appeared in the will of a Bristol mariner proved in 1795: The old gentleman ordered his executors to "pay out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, if living, 1 shilling, which I have given as a token of my love, that she may buy hazelnuts, as I know that she is better pleased with cracking them than she is with mending the holes in her stockings."

Hot Cross Bun in History.

The hot cross bun has both antiquity and tradition in its favor. Its history traces back not only to the time of Cecrops and Astarte, but also to the Jewish passover cakes and the cross marked wafer or eucharistic bread adopted by the early Christians and mentioned in St. Chrysostom's liturgy. The substitution of the cross mark for the horn mark on the surface of the bun by the Greeks is supposed to have been done for the purpose of dividing more easily the bun into four equal parts. Similar cross marked buns were found in the ruins of Herculaneum.

A Success After All.

"What became of the Yardle girl who was ambitious for a stage career?"

"She turned out much better than her friends expected."

"You don't mean to tell me she's starring now?"

"No, indeed. She's the mother of six children and has a husband who doesn't run around at night."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Busy.

"Loadey tells me he hasn't been so busy for years."

"Nonsense! That job he has is a cinch. He never has to work hard there."

"That's just it. He's been fired, and he's chasing around after another job now."—Exchange.

The Method.

Willis—What kind of a school is your son attending? Gillis—Very fashionable, one of those institutions where you develop the mind without using it.—Life.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

"To Give Him the Sack."

Two noblemen in the reign of Maximilian II.—1541-1601—one a German, the other a Spaniard, who had each rendered a great service to the emperor, asked the hand of his daughter in marriage. Maximilian said that as he esteemed them both alike it was impossible to choose between them and therefore their own prowess must decide it; but, being unwilling to risk the loss of either by engaging them in deadly combat, he ordered a large sack to be brought and declared that he who should put his rival into it should have his fair Helena. And this whimsical combat was actually performed in the presence of the imperial court and lasted an hour. The unhappy Spanish nobleman was first overcome, and the German succeeded in enveloping him in the sack, putting him upon his back and laying him at the emperor's feet. This comical combat is said to be the origin of the phrase "Give him the sack," so common in the literature of courting.

Squeaky Shoes.

"While conducting a research for information on the origin of certain fashions of the past," writes Zim in the Cartoons Magazine, "I discovered the reason for the existence of the squeak in shoes. The squeak was once deemed fashionable, and men of great importance in the affairs of the country demanded it in their footwear, and cobblers were paid 2 shillings extra for putting it in. The squeak boot denoted the approach of some one of importance, and the way was made clear at once in the same manner as a bicycler's shrill whistle warns you to look to your interests. During the squeaky period men found it difficult to sneak into the house after 12 p. m. without being discovered and disgraced. Removing the shoes before entering the house is an invention which followed the squeaky shoe era, and, while the former is now almost absolute, the latter is still in vogue and as popular as ever with married men."

McTavish's Compromise.

A canny Scot owned a wonderful badger. It was reported no dog could tackle. However, a friend of his had a dog he proposed to back against the badger, and a match was in due course made for £100, to come off in two months' time.

As the time drew near there were rumors that all was not right with the dog, and the Scot's friends were making sure of victory for him.

Imagine their surprise and disgust when they heard that McTavish had accepted £50 as a compromise in lieu of the £100.

"You've been done, Mac," said one of them. "The dog is so mangy and unfit he could not kill a rat."

"Ah," said McTavish, "I dare say, I dare say, but my badger is dead."—London Globe.

Early Marriage in China.

It is nothing rare in China for boys twelve to fourteen years old to marry. The physical, moral and intellectual development of the contracting parties has nothing to do with the matter. Other considerations entirely regulate the affair.

An old Chinese aphorism says that the great business of life is ended when the sons and daughters are married. The Chinese parents do not care to run the danger of postponing the marriage of their children, especially of their sons, until after their own death.—Exchange.

Bright Youth.

Caller—So your son Willie has started work as an office boy. How is he getting along? Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Just So.

"Hubby, diamonds are said to be the same as cash."

"What of it?"

"I wish you would buy me a few rings."

"Your idea is that they will be cash on hand?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just a Shade.

"I come of a very old family. We have a family ghost."

"We have two."

"I guess that gives you a shade the best of it."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Do Not Lose Sleep.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, the well known physician, says in an article on health in the American Magazine:

"To avoid overeating and alcohol and the tobacco habit are matters of self control. To get the sleep one needs (which means all that one can possibly soak into one's system within twenty-four hours) often takes courage—the courage to refuse invitations, to invite ridicule, to seem odd or puritanic. I believe that more minor illnesses are due to lack of sleep than to any other recognizable factor. A person catches cold, gets lumbago, is constipated or headache ridden because his vitality is below par, his physical expenditure beyond his physical income. Sleep would set him square with the world, but to get sleep means sacrificing the evening's fun. This he won't do, and so he runs in debt and is chronically edging toward a breakdown."

Comparative.

"Contentment is always a comparative virtue."

"What do you mean?"

"Rigsby used up a dozen fifty dollar tires from April to October, but he's tickled to death because he made his patched and busted garden hose last through the summer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A FEAST OF FINE FICTION!

The Best Six Novels of the Year to Appear In This Paper

READ THE TITLES NOTE THE AUTHORS

"The Daredevil" By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS,

Author of "The Melting of Molly," "The Tinder Box," "Miss Selina Sue," "Over Paradise Ridge," Etc.

"The Daredevil" is a spirited, quick moving dramatic story, full of sympathetic appeal, deft in touch, gay with good humor and strong with heart interest. It tells how Roberta, Marquise of Grez and Bye, quaintly feminine, sets out on her great adventure in America after her American father had fallen at the battle of the Marne. It is well to read how Roberta, the Marquise, becomes Robert Carruthers, a guy, stout hearted masquerader.

"The Gods of Mars" By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS,

Author of "Tarzan of the Apes," "The Return of Tarzan," "The Eternal Lover," Etc.

If you follow John Carter to Mars in the first few paragraphs of this story you will follow him clean through to the end of his adventures on the red planet. Imagination and literary ability gave Edgar Rice Burroughs the power to write this story of the terrible plant-men and the Black Pirates of Barsoom and Issus, frightful goddess of the First Born—just as they gave birth in his brain to wonderful "Tarzan of the Apes."

"The Magnificent Adventure"

By EMERSON HOUGH, Author of "The Purchase Price," "The Way of a Man," "The Mississippi Bubble," Etc.

In "The Magnificent Adventure" the author takes us back to a critical and dramatic period of national life, when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated. To carry the American flag into the rich northwest President Jefferson selected a young Virginian officer, Captain Meriwether Lewis. He is the hero of the romance. The heroine is Theodosia Alston, the beautiful daughter of Aaron Burr, whose fate is still one of the unsolved mysteries of America's life.

"The House of Toys" By HENRY RUSSELL MILLER,

Author of "His Rise to Power," "The Man Higher Up," "The Ambition of Mark Truitt."

This is the story of a young architect who builds a house of love wherein his Golden Girl should live and reign, but when the house is built perhaps its queen is not all gold, or perhaps—but anyway, he meets another girl—the other woman, and then—well, then the story really begins. Read it to know its end. It grips the reader because it is so true to life—not a dissection of the heart, but a real revelation of it.

"Inside the Lines" By EARL DERR BIGGERS,

Author of "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

"Inside the Lines" first appeared as a stirring war drama of today. Its creator is known to fame as the author of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," novel and drama. The story opens at the outset of the present great war drama in Europe. Caught by the swirl of events, a lovely American girl is detained in Europe and becomes innocently enmeshed in the machinations of spies and of the secret service of two contending nations.

"Five Fridays"

By FRANK R. ADAMS

"Five Fridays," by Frank R. Adams, a new writer, is made up chiefly of humor, heaped up and running over, good, wholesome, side-splitting, care-destroying fun, with people who are just the kind you know, placed in amusing situations into which any one might have stumbled, and a rapidity of action that keeps the reader's interest perpetually on the jump. Every reader will be made happy by the story.

"The Daredevil" WILL BEGIN SHORTLY

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS

Both Bluffers.

"If I rejected you, would you commit suicide?"

"I don't know, girlie. Your sixteen-year-old sister is very attractive. In a few years"—

But she accepted him forthwith, and he is working hard now to meet the installments on an engagement ring.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Satisfied.

"I was brought up on a farm, and I'm glad of it."

"Yes?"

"Yes, bet your life! Whenever I think I'm working too hard I just stop and think of the time when I had to get up at 4 o'clock and work like a slave until dark."—New York World.

Proved His Case.

Mother—The whipping you had yesterday does not seem to have improved you. Your behavior has been even worse today. Willie—That's what I wanted to prove. You said I was as bad as I possibly could be yesterday. I knew you were wrong.

His Inheritance.

Askitt—Did young Dodge inherit anything from his father? Noitt—Yes, I believe he inherited the old man's desire to avoid work.—Exchange.

Corrected.

Poet—How can a chap get rich on $10 capital? Reporter—You probably mean, "How can he get richer."—Puck.

Habits, if not resisted, soon become necessity.—St. Augustine.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

First Feeding Bottle.

Possibly a hollow gourd constituted the first baby's feeding bottle. Torn from its parent tree, its edible interior would have found its way to the stomach of its adult plucker, after which the hollow shell would be filled with milk or other liquid refreshment for the satisfaction of the infant. In tropical countries, again, the cocoanut would constitute a natural feeding bottle, already filled with the necessary nourishment.

Without, however, indulging in speculation of this kind it may be noted that the archaic vase room at the British museum contains specimens of feeding bottles—feline, archaeologists call them—dating back to between 600 and 700 years before Christ. These very early babies' bottles are usually globular in shape, are elaborately decorated and are covered with small knobs which, it is conjectured, were used to hang tiny bells upon. In short, the feeding bottle of those days was also a rattle and a picture book combined.

Government Crop Estimates.

Nearly 2,000,000 schedules are handled each year in the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture in making up the government monthly crop reports, according to the annual report of the chief of the bureau of crop estimates. Nearly 100,000 names are on the voluntary crop reporting lists; forty-four paid agents are constantly making personal investigations, one agent covering a state, and a force of 105 clerks is employed in Washington to handle the large number of reports from the voluntary crop reporters and to keep records of crop information of this and foreign countries. The work of crop reporting has been so improved and systematized that estimates of production of important products can be made with a close degree of accuracy. The most complete record in existence is kept in the bureau of the estimates and statistics relating to the world's crops and live stock.

Sugar.

Our word "sugar" is said to be derived from the Arabic "sukkar," the article itself having got into Europe through the Arabian Mohammedans, who overran a great part of the world in the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries. According to Dr. Van Lippman, a Dutch writer, as a result of the Arab invasion of Persia sugar found its way into Arabia, whence again its culture was carried to Cyprus, Rhodes, Sicily and Egypt. In the last named country the preparation of sugar was greatly improved, and the Egyptian product became widely famous. From Egypt the industry spread along the northern coasts of Africa and so entered Spain, where, about the year 1150, some fourteen refineries were in operation. Columbus introduced sugar cane into the new world.

Origin of "Fusilier."

Fusilier was originally the name of a soldier armed with a light flintlock musket called the fusil. At the time of the English civil war (1642-52) the term "firelock" was usually employed to distinguish these weapons from the more common matchlock muskets. Out of these companies of "firelocks" grew the "fusiliers." In the latter part of the Thirty Year war (1643) fusiliers were simply mounted troops with the fusil, as carbiniers were with the carbine. The senior fusilier regiment in the British service, the Seventh Royal fusiliers, City of London regiment, was formed on the French model in 1688.

Area of the Moon.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth—viz, a little over twenty-seven days. The moon's surface contains about 14,085,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

—AT—

Koschny's,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET,

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway.

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

TRUCKERS

—AND—

General Forwarders

Heavy Trucking a Specialty

Estimates Given on any kind of Carting

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 30 Bellevue Avenue

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street, and New York [illegible]

Telephone 71-2-W

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application to the office, Marlboro Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil

Eureka Mica Axle Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere

Standard Oil Co. of New York

Give Us a Chance To Figure On Your Printing. You'll Find That Our Work Is the CHEAPEST AND BEST In This Town.

NO TROUBLE TO ESTIMATE

Suggestions That May Help Certain Husbands and Wives.

I hold fast to the private maxim that hardly anything is unendurable if one sets up that all mankind could not give one a quite worthy mate. But there is another alleviation; understanding not only that one is married to somebody else, but also that somebody else is married to oneself and that it is quite as hard for the other party. There are many excellent things to be done. Here are a few:

Do not open each other's letters. (For one reason, you might not like the contents.) And try not to look liberal if you don't even glance at the address or the postmark.

Vary your pursuits, your conversation and your clothes. If required vary your hair.

If you absolutely must be sincere let it be in private.

(Especially for wives.) Find out on the honeymoon whether crying or swearing is the more effective.

Once a day say to a wife, "I love you." To a husband, "How strong you are!" If the latter remark is ridiculous say, "How clever you are!" for everybody believes that.

Forgive your partner seventy times seven. Then burn the ledger.—W. L. George in Atlantic Monthly.

The Great Expunger.

In 1834, after an exciting debate of several weeks, congress passed a resolution censuring President Andrew Jackson for removing the public deposits from the old National bank. The resolution as passed by congress declared "that the president in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." The action of congress made Jackson and his friends very angry, and Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri gave notice that he would bring forward every year a resolution to expunge the resolution of censure. After a struggle of three years Benton's resolution was finally passed, and black lines were drawn around the resolution of censure, with the inscription, "Expunged by the order of the senate this 16th day of January, 1837." Senator Benton was nicknamed "the great expunger." His service to Jackson on this matter was considered the more remarkable because many years before he and Jackson had a pistol fight in a hotel at Nashville, in which Jackson was wounded and Benton was pitched headlong downstairs.

Never.

"Never" is a word which is wrongly defined in the dictionary.

In that book we gather the understanding that "never" means not at all, forevermore.

But—

Each day in our broad land young women vow that they will never forgive young men.

Men lift their right hands to high heaven and swear that they will never take another drink.

Husbands promise never to forget to write every day.

Wives promise never to make another extravagant and foolish purchase.

Candidates aver that they will never run for office again.

Women say they will never speak to some one any more.

In all these cases "never" means any length of time from one hour to four days.—Life.

Louis' Compliment to Conde.

One need not overlook the enormous shortcomings of Louis XIV. as a man and as a king to admit that in some important respects he "tried to do his duty." He was a hard working sovereign both in the sphere of administration and in that social sphere which was to his mind no less important. So courteous that he never passed the poorest woman about the palace without lifting his hat, he carried polite consideration to the level of a fine art. In the way of courteous speech there are few things nobler than his remark to the great Conde as the old hero was slowly ascending the great marble staircase at Versailles. Conde apologized for being so long in mounting the steps, at the top of which the king stood waiting. "Ah, cousin," Louis replied, "one moves slowly when one is laden with laurels."

Little Surprises.

"Mister, here's them five tons of coal you ordered this morning."

"No, sir, this isn't the real, genuine olive oil. That's the reason we sell it so cheap."

"You don't need to waste any sympathy on me, old peg. I am satisfied with my job, my boss and my wages."

"Gentlemen, the conductor is asking us to move forward in the car. Come on; there's plenty of room."

"Young man, we find that we have not been paying you enough, so we'll increase your salary $10 a week, beginning today."—Portland Express.

How Easter Is Reckoned.

The Christian festival of Easter corresponds to the Pascha or Passover of the Jewish faith. Easter day (from which the rest of religious movable feasts are recorded) is invariably the first Sunday succeeding the fourteenth day of the calendar moon which (fourteenth day) falls on or next after March 21. If the fourteenth day should be Sunday, Easter day would be the Sunday following.

Air and Hunger.

Experiments have shown that the air of an unventilated, occupied room contains substances which in some way and without producing conscious discomfort and detectable physiological symptoms diminishes the appetite for food.—Exchange.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Typhoid Fever.

A noted English sanitarian has said that every time one dies from typhoid fever some one should be hanged. Aside from this view and in the light of modern medical science, typhoid deaths are now admittedly the result of sanitary blunders or criminal carelessness. The existence of typhoid fever bears the stigma of disgrace for two reasons—first, because we know more about its prevention and its filthy source than most any other disease and, second, because its presence betrays filth, either as to our food and drink or as to our personal habits. Ignorance is no longer a cloak under which to hide the disgrace of typhoid fever. Keep your home and surroundings absolutely clean, keep yourself and your clothing absolutely clean, keep your food absolutely clean, and you will have no typhoid fever.

Preparedness.

"When my husband proposed to me the poor fellow's voice stuck in his throat."

"Then how did you know he was proposing?"

"Well, you see, I was afraid that might happen, so I had taken lessons in lip reading."—Boston Transcript.

TRAPPED IN A STOKEHOLE.

The Fate That Firemen on a Warship Are Liable to Meet.

The soldiers who fight with least recognition in the battles at sea are the stokers of the destroyers running at full speed. Eight men work under the command of a stoker petty officer in a space so narrow that movement of any kind seems impossible. There is a furnace in front and one in the back. Sandwiched in between is a maze of levers, pipes, pumps and gear.

Yet within these close quarters the stokers find space to perform their heartbreaking toil in an atmosphere almost too hot to breathe, says the Popular Science Monthly. When the men are at their posts the iron hatch is closed down, and the air sucked in through a ventilator has to pass through the furnace before it gets to them.

So long as the pumps work well and the evaporated water is displaced with automatic regularity by fresh neither the tubes nor the boiler casing can get dangerously hot. But sometimes without apparent cause the water slowly descends below the level. Sometimes the cause of mischief is a leakage—a pipe broken or a joint strained that allows the water to escape.

If it can be remedied, well and good. But if not and the water continues to drop steadily the stoker petty officer has but one duty to perform—to keep the hatchway from being opened by the frenzied stokers, thus allowing the flames to escape and destroy the entire vessel. The heroes who perish in the stokeholds like so many rats caught in a fiery trap are not even listed.

THE ODOR OF SPICES.

Often Used by Writers to Stimulate Their Imagination.

On some portions of the globe spices are worth more than gold or silver.

"In the arctic region spices are essential to health and happiness," writes an explorer. "A dash of pepper, a pinch of ground cinnamon, a little nutmeg or a pinch of ginger root revives the jaded appetite wonderfully in the north. I have seen shipwrecked sailors fight over an ounce of spices with more fierceness than they ever did for money."

The psychological effect of spices is of more importance than the physiological. Many writers have confessed their inability to write without the odor of spices in their rooms. One great musician composed his masterpiece under the influence of cinnamon and cloves steaming in a kettle of preserves in a neighbor's kitchen. Thereafter he composed only when steamed cloves and cinnamon were on hand.

The food of one man, however, very often happens to be more or less violent poison for another. In the annals of insane asylums there are many cases on record where the odor of cloves, cinnamon, pepper, allspice or ginger has driven patients into violent paroxysms.

Yet all the world loves spices. In the fear that the source of supply would eventually become exhausted chemists have sought to make spices synthetically. They have succeeded in a number of instances to such an extent that cheap adulterations are sometimes used.—Exchange.

Force of Light.

Light has an actual mechanical pressure and can be measured in the laboratory. It has been found that the sun's light in itself presses against the earth with a force something like 70,000 tons. As the surface of a sphere varies as the square of the radius, and as the volume or mass varies as the cube of the radius, and as the mechanical pressure of light on the whole surface varies as that surface, and as the force of gravity varies as the mass, if a sphere is made smaller and smaller it is easily seen that the pressure of light does not decrease so fast as the force of gravity, so bodies beyond a certain minuteness could not reach the sun, but would be repelled by the mechanical force of its light.

Saving.

Some women formed a resolution to do something about the high cost of living. "Something," they insisted, with lofty courage, "that will count!"

Accordingly they banded together and so perfected themselves in the art of making up their minds that whereas it had hitherto taken a salesgirl an average of two hours to sell a yard of ribbon she could now turn the trick in twenty minutes flat.

The economic saving, of course, was in the aggregate enormous, making itself felt all down the line.—New York Post.

Mapping Our Country.

Although the geological survey has been busily at work for thirty-five years, only about 40 per cent of the land of the United States is yet accurately mapped. W. M. Davis of Harvard university remarks in Science that at the present rate it will take about a century to complete the map.

Open to Conviction.

"Do you, Mr. Stacks, think that a rich man can go through the eye of a needle?"

"I don't know. I will, however, admit that my lawyers have dragged me through some very small loopholes."—Puck.

How It Works.

Mrs. Crawford—Her mother slaved all her life in order to give her an education. Mrs. Crabshaw—Now she's turned around and is trying to educate her mother.—Life.

Forty is the old age of youth; fifty is the youth of old age.—Victor Hugo.

The passionate are like men standing on their heads. They see all things the wrong way.—Plato.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PESTS THAT LIVE ON PESTS.

Tiny Scorpion-like Crabs a Deadly Foe to Housefliies.

To the naturalist or to any one accustomed to observe nature closely the fact is apparent that the problems of existence are proportionately the same in every form or stratum of life. Even the common housefly, which seemingly has nothing else to do but to crawl lazily over whatever is left uncovered and then go happily on its way, doing its best to bring about an affiliation between the clean and the unclean, occasionally meets its Nemesis in the form of a tiny crablike creature which attaches itself to the fly's legs.

These little creatures are known to the [illegible] or chelifers, says the Popular Science Monthly. They may sometimes be found between the leaves of old books that have stood unused for a long time and also beneath the bark of trees and in moss.

Although they are called false scorpions, they resemble the true scorpion closely in general structure except for their minute size. But they have no poison gland as the true scorpions have. They attach themselves to other insects also, but they seem to be the special pest of the housefliies. Scientists suppose that they seize the fly's leg and hold on until the fly dies, either worried or frightened to death by the undesirable presence. When the fly is dead the little creature feeds on the body.

TRACING A CRIMINAL.

The Most Expert Will Leave Some Mark That Betrays Him.

Successful criminals nearly always specialize in their work, and it is owing to this fact that detectives in many cases are able to track them down, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Not only do criminals make a practice of committing one particular style of crime, but the methods professional crooks employ are practically always on the same plan.

One burglar, for instance, will always enter through the fanlight over the front door of a shop, another by breaking in at the back. Most burglars, too, will continually repeat a burglary in the same neighborhood.

It is by carefully observing and noting the special systems notorious crooks adopt that detectives can often effect their arrests. Many a time a burglary has occurred and the criminal vanished, leaving apparently no marks by which he could be traced, and police officials have been able to produce him in court within a few days, to the utter astonishment of all concerned.

It does not matter how subtle or careful a criminal may be, he always leaves some betraying sign behind for the well informed detective to act upon.

The Moral of the Story.

Professor John Spencer Bassett, author of "A Life of Andrew Jackson," in one of his lectures at Smith college, repeated a well known story in regard to Stephen A. Douglas, closing with a moral which aroused peculiar interest.

Douglas, as the narrative runs, was once sitting in a profound sleep in the corridor of the capitol when Adeline Cutts, a Washington belle, passed by. She did not know the sleeper, but was struck with compassion on seeing such a splendidly intellectual face under such conditions, and, stooping down, laid her handkerchief over it to protect it from the flies. Douglas on awakening found the handkerchief, sought the owner and eventually married her. There was a pause, and then the professor added: "Young ladies, the moral of this story is, have your pocket handkerchief marked."

History of the Word "Telegram."

In the reminiscences of Frederick Seward, son of William H. Seward, he tells of the day in the office of the Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, the political Warwick of his time, when the word "telegram" was first used in that paper. Indeed, it is intimated that the word was there coined by one E. P. Smith and soon taken up and used generally in England as well as in the United States. To pronounce on the validity of this claim, who is competent? But it is always interesting to get a side light on the paternity of a word.—Christian Science Monitor.

His Surprise.

"Learn to cook, darling, and I'll give you a surprise," said a tightwad to his wife.

She took a six months' cooking course and then brought home her diploma proudly. She could now cook like an angel.

"Bring on my surprise," she said.

"This is it," said her husband, smiling, and he rang for the cook and discharged her then and there.

A Rugged American.

"A belted earl once proposed to this heiress on bended knee."

"Fancy that! I presume her family was pleased?"

"Her mother was delighted, but her father expressed a savage wish to belt the earl himself." Birmingham Age-Herald.

No Allurement.

"Some days [illegible] enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice pleasant office and stay home?" retorted Mr. Growcher. "I should say not!"—Washington Star.

Where He Rules.

"Are you the head of the house?"

"I wouldn't say that exactly, but I do the driving when the missus and I go out in the auto."—Detroit Free Press.

Attention Wanted.

Little Lydia had been given a new ring for her birthday, which none of the guests at the dinner table had noticed. Finally, being unable to stand the obscurity any longer, she remarked, "Oh, dear, I'm so warm in my new ring!"—Exchange.

CURIOUS COURTSHIP.

Chinese Girls Allowed No Choice In Picking a Husband.

As soon as the Chinese lady is old enough to be married her father chooses a husband for her. She is never allowed to see him herself. Her father carries on all the courtship for her. The poor Chinaman does not see his girl until the day of the wedding. He does not know whether she is pretty or whether she has a temper.

On the great day the bride is dressed in very gay clothes and placed in a sedan chair, and she is carried toward her husband. A crowd of people go with her, carrying torches which are lighted even if it be a noon wedding.

A band of drums and fifes precedes the chair, and, no matter how hard the bride tried to get away, she could not, as the chair is locked, and an old servant carries the key. The key is then given to the bridegroom, and he is the only one privileged to open it.

When he opens the doors of the sedan chair he lifts the veil the little Chinese lady wears over her face, and if he does not like the face of his future bride he orders the servants to take her back to her father's roof, and he pays the girl a sum of money to make up for the loss of his companionship. But if he thinks he is going to like the little lady he asks her to come in, and the chair is sent back empty. Then there is a grand feast, and the Chinaman is married.

Queer, isn't it? Aren't you glad you live in America and are free to wed whom you love?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

STYLES AND THE WOMAN.

Fashions In Dress and Hair In the Orient and Occident.

Styles of oriental dress differ widely, but I can safely leave it to any unprejudiced observer that the American and European woman is the most hideously, inefficiently and uneconomically dressed woman on earth. The Japanese kimono, familiar to all of us and typical of oriental garb, is made of straight lengths of material which, like all the others, is usable after its first freshness is gone.

We, boasting of our efficiency, cut garments into inconceivable bits, have them sewed together at great expense, only to discard them as useless after a few months' wear.

And consider hairdressing. It's all a matter of taste whether one smooths each individual hair with coco butter, as in India, or with a paste of slippery elm bark, as in China. Both are to be preferred to the usual untidy appearance of the western coiffure that leads the oriental to ask, "Do they ever comb their hair?"

The more you know of oriental women the more you know they are like us. The seeming differences are largely a matter of superficialities, like the color of the skin. Indian women use saffron to produce a beautiful yellow complexion. Chinese and Japanese women like a touch of carmine on their sallow faces, while American women put on first a carmine coating, then a white. Each is plainly satisfied with the effect.—Estelle Paddock in World Outlook.

Odd North English Dialect.

A strange set of numerals was used by the older generation of farmers in one of our northern dales, especially for counting sheep, and the procedure was as follows:

A gap was made in the wall just wide enough to admit one sheep at a time, and as the sheep were driven through the farmer counted them, making a notch in his stick at every fifteen.

Phonetically the numerals sound like "yann, tane, tether, mether, pip, sax, sane, catterer, wheeler, dick, yann-er-dick, tane-er-dick, teth-er-dick, mether-er-dick, boomfit."

"Boomfit" was fifteen, and so a notch was made in the stick, and the strange chant began all over again.—London Chronicle.

Postage Stamps and Germs.

By wetting the gum on the stamp with the tongue is the way disease may be spread by a postage stamp. It has been established by experimentation in laboratories that postage stamps do carry germs. In forty-eight tests out of a total of fifty bacteria were found. The fact that in only two cases were the germs of a malignant type does not lessen in any degree the danger that lurks in wetting the gum on the stamp with the tongue.

Instinctive Action In Death.

The cannon ball which plunged through the head and tore out the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword hilt. The idea of attack and the necessity for defense were impressed upon his mind by a blow which we would naturally suppose to have been too tremendous and instantaneous to leave even the slightest interval for thought.—London Spectator.

Plays Need Scouring.

"I am literally scouring the country for plays," remarked the theatrical manager.

"Why don't you scour some of those that you already have?" suggested the sharp tongued dramatic critic.—Town Topics.

The Result.

"What would happen if two of the baseball teams should come out exactly even at the end of the season?"

"About 10,000,000 fans would go plumb crazy."—Exchange.

Dignity increases more easily than it begins.—Seneca.

Small One Way.

Wife—James, do you know you are a very small man? Husband—How ridiculous! I am nearly six feet in height. Wife—That makes no difference. Whenever I ask you for money to go shopping you are always short. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"ANY PLACE THAT IS WILD."

John Muir Wanted to Get Far From the Madding Crowd.

Once, on reading a magazine article by an enthusiastic young mountain climber who dilated upon his thrilling adventures in scaling Mount Tyndall, John Muir commented dryly: "He must have given himself a lot of trouble. When I climbed Tyndall I ran up and back before breakfast."

At a time when trails were few and hard to find he explored the Sierra, which, he said, should be called not the Nevada or Snowy range, but the Range of Light. When night came he selected the lee side of a log, made a fire and went to sleep on a bed of pine needles. If it was snowing he made a bigger fire and lay closer to his log shelter.

"Outdoors is the natural place for man," he said. "I begin to cough and wheeze the minute I get within walls."

Never at a loss to make his way in the wilderness, he was completely bewildered in the midst of city streets.

"What is the nearest way out of town?" he asked of a man in the business section of San Francisco soon after he landed at the Golden Gate in 1868.

"But I don't know where you want to go!" protested the surprised pedestrian.

"To any place that is wild," he replied.—Mary R. Parkman in St. Nicholas.

EASY CHEMICAL FEATS.

How to Fireproof Cloth and to Make Sympathetic Ink.

"Sympathetic ink," popularly considered a "first aid" to war spies in writing invisible communications, and "fireproof cloth" offer two interesting chemical experiments the formulas for which have been supplied by a contributor to the Electrical Experimenter. They follow:

Sympathetic Ink.—With a clean steel pen write on white paper with a cobalt chloride solution and let dry. When the paper is held near a fire the writing will gradually appear and disappear again when it cools because the chloride absorbs moisture from the air. Even though the paper is scorched, the writing will still be visible.

Fireproofing Cloth.—First get two glass tumblers. Add two teaspoonfuls of ammonium chloride to the water in one glass and stir until dissolved. In the other glass put a piece of cotton cloth two or three inches square and then pour the dissolved ammonium chloride into the glass containing the cloth and see that it is well soaked with the solution. Hang the cloth up and let it dry. Then touch it with a lighted match. It will burn in the flame, but will go out as soon as the flame is removed.

Serving His Country.

A certain public office has been the object of much satire because of the passive nature, as a rule, of the incumbent's duties. In this connection the following extract from Moses Coit Tyler's journal, written in Washington years ago, is interesting:

"President Grant never starts a conversation, but when it is started he often says a neat thing. Last year there was an excursion down the Potomac. He was on board, with his cabinet and a quorum of both houses.

"'Mr. President,' said Mrs. Judd, who sat near him, 'it would be a pretty bad thing to have a great accident happen to this party. Nearly the whole government would be destroyed.'

"'Yes, Mrs. Judd,' assented the president, 'but you observe that the vice president has very prudently stayed at home.'"

Insect Luminosity.

Luminosity is normal in the well known luminous beetles, including the various fireflies and glowworms, and results naturally from the oxidation of some organic secretion. Other insects are luminous in rare instances. Rev. J. Holroyde, vicar of Patchum, England, lately noted luminous moth larvae, similar to those observed once or twice previously, and the chironomus—a kind of gnat—and the "lantern beetles" of South America are among the creatures sometimes lighted up. The occasional luminosity has been attributed to disease or decomposition from bacterial infection.

A Domestic Interlude.

Marriageable Daughter—I think, father, you do Arthur a great injustice when you say that he is penurious.

Precocious Brother—What's penurious, father?

Father—Why, penurious means close.

Precocious Brother—Then you're right. That young man is awful penurious when he comes to see Sis.—Exchange.

Willing to Bear It.

"Well, dearest, I have just asked your father for your hand."

"What did he say?"

"He asked me if I felt capable of assuming a heavy burden."

"And what did you tell him?"

"I told him I would take care of all he would give us."—Boston Transcript.

No Material Handy.

"Mrs. Comeup, can't you give us just a little resume of your travels?"

"I'm awful sorry, but all our boxes of souvenoers ain't come home yet."—Baltimore American.

A Favorite Motto.

Blobbs—"Put Yourself In His place" is a good motto. Slobbs—Yes, it is the favorite motto of the office seeker.—Philadelphia Record.

Sharp wits, like sharp knives, do often cut their owners' fingers.—Arrowsmith.

Trifle Slow.

"Does your husband never offer to help you with the dishes?"

"Frequently, about the time I am ready to hang up the dishpan."—Kansas City Journal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
Direct all communications to

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917.

NOTES.

THE BOAT HOUSE—The following articles were published in 1882 and 1883 when Newporters were much concerned about the tearing down of this historic old landmark,—the old boat house.—E. M. T. Continued.

"Freebody" writes to the Providence Press that this same old boat house was to old Newporters "a Mecca or Squantum, a place for the gathering of good fellows, and was hardly suitable for a presidential racket, for such things were not indulged in then. President Jackson's visit in 1830 was confined to Charlie Whitfield's and Billy Bottomore's. At the former, he stood for at least five minutes upon the wooden stoop, whilst a tow-headed boy gazed from the pavements upon a live president, the only two persons in sight. Two hours later, he sauntered over to the original Oscar Wilde's, or Billy Bottomore's, and while inhaling the embracing air, and the sparkling wine, condescendingly patted Charlie Gifford and the tow-headed boy upon the pate. But the boat house was large enough for the merchant princes for whom and by whom it was built. At least, this was the understanding in my early boyhood. Many a day of recreation have I passed there, sometimes lying prone upon the scanty soil, whilst picking the delicious little wild strawberries that abounded in the vicinity, and sometimes a witness to the sports of the picnickers. One of the parties in particular, if I may mention the names, were Messrs. Joseph G. Stevens, who engaged in business in Georgetown, S. C., and John Stevens, dealer in crockery and glassware, near Townsend's coffee house; Mr. Samuel Barker, merchant, near Ferry wharf; Capts. Reed, Medbury, and others of the St. John's lodge, held their reunions during the summer at the boat house. Fishing, pitching quoits, a wine chowder and a generous punch bowl helped out the day's sport. Fishermen could not have built the house from their scanty means when fish were almost given away. Fresh mackerel No. 1 were sold out of wheelbarrows at the head of Ferry wharf for one cent each, good solid tautog, the real white chins, sold from six to ten cents each; scup, two and three for a cent; lobsters, two cents per pound, delivered alive. Oysters were oysters. Occasionally a smack brought a load from Providence and would be tied up a week or more at Long wharf before disposing of the load of 15 or 20 bushels. On one of these dirty little vessels Monsieur Gourand was a passenger. He was a stranger and a guest that night at my father's house. He was afterwards appointed French consul, and hated Billee Blodgett as though he was a veritable Monsieur Tonson. But after all, the boat house, although a link of the past, was just as much the handiwork of the Northmen as the old stone mill." —Mercury Oct. 7, 1882.

THE OLD BOAT HOUSE.

(From Daily News, March 21, 1883.)

The boat house at the end of the avenue near Coggeshall ledge has been torn down and an old landmark of which Newport has always been fond has been removed to make way for modern improvements. The owner of the land on which the old stone building stood has seen fit to remove it, and its days of usefulness are over. The old house has stood the storms of many years, and yields at last to the workman's blows. The origin of the boat house is wrapped in mystery. No one in those years long gone by seemed to care enough for it to have made a record of its origin. It was certainly old and was probably originally built some time in the last century. Nobody knows its history. It was probably erected as a shelter for shipwrecked seamen who might strike upon the reef beyond and drift ashore among the rocks. The money for its erection was probably obtained by popular subscription, as subscription lists for such a purpose have been known to exist, but cannot at present be found.

Histories of Newport contain little or no mention of the boat house. One notable exception which gives an idea of what the house was intended for is Peterson's History of Rhode Island published in 1853 which says:—

"It has existed from a very early period and was intended for the inhabitants of Newport. Capt. Jeremiah Bliss says 'I have known it for more than sixty years, and helped build the one which was destroyed in the September (1813) gale.' The Malbones, etc. were in the habit of resorting there before this period and had partitioned off a room to keep their guns and ammunition. In the transfer of the farm, which has been frequent, this privilege to the land has always been granted, as being a public benefit in which each citizen of the town had a right to participate. There was an attempt made to question the propriety of having this site, occupied for the above purposes, but public opinion put the matter to rest."

From this it appears that the original building was wholly or partially destroyed in the great gale of September, 1813, and was restored. Whether in later years it stood as before 1813 no one seems to know. The privilege of keeping the boat house on the farm was generally understood and accepted by all purchasers. The people felt a deep interest in keeping the house open to the public. It was considered as part and parcel of public property, and any attempt to remove it evidently called forth the strongest indignation of the people.

Public opinion today is decidedly shocked at the idea of destroying the old landmark, but old Newport is fast giving place of more modern Newport. There are few reminders of other days left, and true Newporters naturally revolt at the thought of having all old associations broken. The days of usefulness of the house were by no means over. Up to the very day of its destruction it was occupied by the fishermen who for many, many years have found shelter and prepared an early meal beneath its roof. But there is no use in our crying over spilt milk. We ought, we suppose, to see the advantage of new and better buildings taking the places of the old. But it comes hard to find pleasure in the destruction of an object to which so many pleasant memories are attached.

QUERIES.

8788. HAMMOND—Can anyone give me the dates of birth, marriage, and death of Capt. John Payne Hammond of Newport, and of his wife Elizabeth Landers Thurston? Their ancestry wanted. I have been told that Capt. Hammond served in the war of 1812. Is there any record of such service? I think he died in South Kingstown. Their sons were John, James, William and Edward. Their daughters were: Mary Thurston, b. Feb. 10, 1814, married Oct. 25, 1839, Dr. William Helme Card. She died March 15, 1815.

Ann, married——Hewitt and moved to Maine.

Lizzie, married (1) S. T. Smith; (2) John Whaley, and moved to South Kingstown.

Sarah, married Joseph James. She died in Wakefield about 15 years ago.

Phoebe, married——Viccry. She died in Newport several years ago.

Laura, married James Chase and moved to San Francisco, Calif.

The mother of the above children, Elizabeth Landers Thurston, had a brother Henry who, I think, moved west.—F. A. W.

8789. PECKHAM—Who was Mercy Peckham of Newport, R. I? She had a son Jeremiah Peckham b. Nov. 20, 1697, and a daughter, Sarah, b. Sept. 29, 1703, and other children. Their names and dates wanted.—B. W.

8790. GREENE—Samuel Greene married in Newport, March 19, 1752, Elizabeth Stan——. Wanted, her full name and more information regarding them. —N. S.

8791. SQUIRE—Nathan Squire of Connecticut was married in Newport, R. I., to Ann ——. I would like to learn her full name and marriage date. —N. S.

Report of Probation Officer Topham.

WALTER R. WIGHTMAN, ESQ.,
State Probation Officer,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Dear Sir:—

During the year 1916, in Newport County, there were sixty-nine persons placed on probation in my custody as follows: Juveniles, twenty-nine; men, forty.

The disposition of the cases was as follows: cases discontinued: juveniles, none; men, ten; Cases pending: juveniles, twenty-nine; men, twenty-five; Cases surrendered for sentence: juveniles, none; men, five.

A boy who was on probation for truancy was committed to the Sockanosset School to be detained there for six months.

One of the five men surrendered for sentence was fined twenty dollars and costs, total twenty-three dollars and sixty cents, which he paid.

Four men and one juvenile, non-residents, were sent out of the state without any expense to the state.

One hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-five cents have been collected in small installments for the payment of costs of court and for fines.

During the year nine hundred and forty-three dollars have been collected from non-support probationers for the benefit of their families

Of six cases that were before the Juvenile Court, two were adjudged not guilty and four were sentenced to the Sockanosset School during their minority.

As usual a number of cases have been investigated without petition and summons being issued, and have been adjusted satisfactorily.

Of the old cases eighty-six are still pending: Juveniles, thirty-one; men, fifty-four; women, one. Discontinued: Juveniles, four; men, sixteen; women, one. Surrendered for sentence: Juveniles, four; men, nine.

On January 1, 1917, there were sixty juveniles, seventy-nine men, and one woman on probation in my custody; total one hundred and forty.

Respectfully submitted,
THEOPHILUS TOPHAM,
Assistant Probation Officer.

JAMESTOWN.

The officers of Conanicut Grange for the ensuing year are:

Master—Edward Anderson.
Overseer—George Howland.
Lecturer—A. J. Rhodes.
Steward—B. D. Higgins.
Assistant Steward—F. Armbrust.
Chaplain—Mrs. W. F. Caswell.
Treasurer—Vernon Head.
Secretary—Miss C. E. Clarke.
Gate Keeper—Ralph Peckham.
Ceres—Miss H. Knowles.
Pomona—Miss M. Carr.
Flora—Miss A. Howland.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss J. E. Clarke.
Organist—Mrs. George Clarke.
Executive Committee, for three years—George C. Carr.

MIDDLETOWN.

The January meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the churches of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross was held Wednesday with the Vice President, Mrs. Clarence C. Thurston, at her home on Broadway. Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester, the president, was in charge. The devotions were conducted by the rector, Rev. Everett P. Smith. Reports were given by the officers and the rector stated that some 300 magazines had been collected and forwarded by him to the Red Cross Society for our soldiers on the Border. It was voted to collect clothing for a barrel to be sent to the La Grange Settlement, Georgia, which this year is a part of diocesan work: also to secure, by gifts, a contribution to be sent to the McAllister Hospital, Woo Chang, China. A barrel will be sent as usual to Point Hope, Alaska, in March.

The frozen bodies of William P. O'Neill, 35, and his wife, 37, were found in a shed at their home at Boston. Medical Examiner Leary said the deaths were the result of alcoholism and cold.

No. 1567
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on December 27, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$591,561 10
Overdrafts, unsecured, $361 35		361 35
U. S. Bonds		00,000 00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		189,675 30
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		4,950 00
Value of Banking House (if unencumbered)		21,000 00
Other Real Estate Owned		2,700 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	2,947 25	
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Other Reserve Cities	10,530 19	13,477 74
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		5,685 35
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,900 00
Outside Checks and Other Cash Items	211 02	
Fractional Currency	985 53	1,216 55
Notes of Other National Banks		29,505 00
Lawful Reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		50,707 31
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		5,000 00
Total		$900,610 03

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		65,000 00
Undivided Profits	$35,574 19	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	13,807 77	21,766 12
Circulating Notes		97,700 00
Net amount due to approved reserved agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	10,570 62	
Net amount due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	3,079 91	13,650 53
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	47,469 51	
Dividends unpaid	28 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	181,740 61	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	27,291 88	
Certified checks	71 65	352,517 68
Total		$900,610 03

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss.:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1917.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

Correct. Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDWARD S. PECKHAM,
FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, } Directors.

LOOKING AHEAD

If your thoughts are wandering toward a new home in the near, near future let us caution you to look well into the far, far future when the pride and satisfaction in that little home depend on the lasting qualities and genuine beauty of the things you put into it now.

Titus furniture possesses the individuality and character that make its attractiveness life long.

Dainty Dressing Tables

Unique in their effectiveness—wonderful in their utility; no bedroom is really complete without one. The long conveniently placed swinging mirror, the spacious top with its handy drawer for the toilet articles make it fill the needs as no other piece of furniture can. There are all finishes in our collection and very modestly priced.

From $12.00

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

Incorporated 1819.

JANUARY 20th, 1917.

Deposits made in this bank on or before January 20, 1917, commence to draw Interest from that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,
1005 Turks Head Building,
Providence, R. I.

The state of Maine's income for the fiscal year just closed exceeded expenditures by $314,179. The receipts from all sources amounted to $6,865,855.

Island Savings Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors on and after January 15, 1917.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Treasurer.

1-13

In the same bed in which her husband, Patrick Dolan, 68, was found dead two days previously, Mrs. Mary Dolan, his wife, 68, was found dead. Dolan's death was due to pneumonia. Mrs. Dolan died from grief.

The dedication of a set of chime bells, the gift to the Seth Eden Baptist church, Waltham, Mass., to George Hudson, in the memory of members of his family, formed a part of Waltham's New Year celebration.

Captain Elkanah Crowell, 65, the oldest master mariner on Cape Cod, died at Hyannis, Mass. He commanded several famous vessels in the clipper ship era and visited nearly every principal port in the world.

All property of the Eastern Steamship corporation, except the Union wharf in Boston, was sold at auction at Bangor, Me., to Jere A. Downs, representing a committee of the stockholders and bondholders, for $2,366,000.

A six-day campaign to raise $100,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building for enlisted men of the United States army and navy will be launched in Boston Feb. 5.

No. 1492
REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 27, 1916.

RESOURCES		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	101,059 58	
Notes and bills rediscounted		$ 101,059 58
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		201 64
U.S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	110,000 00	
Total U.S. bonds		110,000 00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	81,378 75	
Total bonds, securities etc.		81,378 75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock		7,300 00
Stock of Federal Reserve bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		5,100 00
Equity in banking house		11,000 00
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	9,740 16	
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	35,795 86	15,536 02
Exchanges for clearing house		3,091 43
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	261 51	261 51
Federal reserve notes		300 00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		47,047 53
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,500 00
Total		610,356 51

Liabilities		Dollars
Capital stock paid in		$120,000 00
Surplus fund		70,000 00
Undivided profits	20,891 71	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	5,385 12	15,506 59
Circulating notes outstanding		109,700 00
Dividends unpaid		129 00
Individual deposits subject to check		301,393 13
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days		15,452 96
Certified checks		75 71
Cashier's checks outstanding		113 85
Total demand deposits, items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40	320,067 65	
Total		$610,356 51

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1917.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEORGE W. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR.,
Directors.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, R. I., October 18th, A. D. 1916.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8942 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1916, and returnable to the said Court January 17th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of October, A. D. 1916 in favor of T. Fred Kault of Newport, plaintiff, and against Thomas Dowd, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 40 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Thomas Dowd, had on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1916, at 30 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to two certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded:—

First parcel: Easterly on Marchant street 50 feet, southerly on Connection street 78½-12 feet, westerly on land now or formerly of George T. Douglas 50 feet and northerly on land now or formerly of John A. C. Stacy 80 feet.

Second parcel: Easterly on Marchant street 25 feet, southerly on land of the heirs of John Dowd, deceased, 80 feet, westerly on land now or formerly of George and Elizabet Douglass 25 feet, and northerly on land now or formerly of John A. Norman 81 feet. Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

10-28-4w

"Meet me at Barney's."

Take some of the money you have for Christmas and buy a VICTROLA.

BARNEY'S Music Store

140 Thames Street

Do You Want Cash For Your Farm Property?

If so, write to

Farmers & Traders' Bureau,

11-4-6w B, 14 Jamestown, N. Y.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, December 26th, 1916.

PETITION of Bernard Richards and wife for adoption of Edith Cohen, and for change of name.

A Petition in writing in the words following, viz:

To the Honorable the Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Estate Edith Cohen.

RESPECTFULLY represents Bernard Richards of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and Augusta Richards his wife, that they are desirous of adopting Edith Cohen, a female child of William Cohen and of Rose Cohen late of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, deceased, which said child was born on the 5th day of December, 1907.

Wherefore they pray for decree of adoption of said child, and that her name may be changed to that of Edith Cohen Richards.

BERNARD RICHARDS.
AUGUSTA RICHARDS.

In the day presented to this Court and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-ninth day of January next at ten o'clock, a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that a copy of said petition, with a copy of this order thereon, be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, the last publication to be at least four weeks before said Twenty-ninth day of January 1917.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

12-30-3w

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE,

KINGSTON, R. I.

Six Weeks Course in POULTRY KEEPING

Jan. 2 to Feb. 10, 1917.

The course will consist of actual practice by the students in feeding and caring for laying hens, operating incubators and brooders, feeding young chicks, killing, dressing and caponizing, preparing and conditioning fowls for exhibition, judging and selecting birds for breeding and egg production. Write for circular.

Farmers' Week Feb. 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Program Announced Later.

12-30-7w

Newport National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors and for the transaction of any business that may be presented will be held January 9, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

12-30-3w H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Winter Shoes

STRONG SHOES

of substantial weight for

Winter Wear

Many styles for men, women, boys and girls.

Rubbers, Arctics and rubber boots in all sizes, for wet weather.

Let us fill your footwear orders.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

ETC.

Mackenzie & Winslow

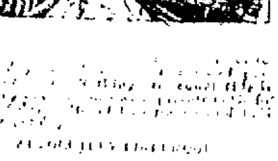
(INCORPORATED)

162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By H. J. Mack & Co.

Commonwealth Hotel

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.